

THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—
MATINEE TODAY at 2:10 p.m.—LAST PERFORMANCE TONIGHT.
EDWARD E. RICE'S
Superb Spectacle.....
It is To Laugh.
Magnificent Scenery—Gorgeous Costumes—Excellent Cast—Beautiful Chorus.
.....THE TOP NOTCH OF SUCCESS—THE GREATEST OF ALL.....
Seats now on sale. Popular Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Telephone Main 70

Next Attraction—The Kings of Minstrelsy. Three Nights, Commencing Monday Evening, Feb. 28, Wednesday Matinee.

Primrose & West's Big Minstrels.
George H. Primrose, America's Greatest Minstrel. George Wilson, the Famous Comedian. E. M. Hall and 40 others. Watch for the Grand Street Parade.
Seats now on sale. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Tel. Main 70

ORPHEUM—
MATINEE TODAY—Any seat 22c. Children 10c. Gallery 5c.
The GREAT CLIVETTE, assisted by Madame Clivette, in a wonderful exhibition of Jugglery and Laughable Silhouettes. BROTHERS DAMM, Famous Eccentric Acrobats. WILLIAMS AND ADAMS, the Monte Carlo Millionaires. PROF. FILLES DOGS, 16 in number. MISS FANNIE BLOODGOOD, Descriptive Vocalist. Last Week of JOE and NELLIE DONER. L. PETITE LUND, DOLLIE COLE.
Prices never changing—Evening, Reserved seats 25c and 50c; Gallery, 10c. Regular Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Tel. Main 1447.

GRAND BENEFIT MATINEE
For La Fiesta, 1898, Wednesday, March, 2nd.
Entire proceeds devoted to the Fiesta Fund.

BURBANK THEATER—
Week commencing Monday, February 21. THE ELLEFORD CO.
Tonight and Remainder of Week, including Saturday Matinee.
The Comedy Success, "NEW YORK DAY BY DAY."
Prices 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c; matinees 10c and 25c. Phone Main 1270.

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CALIFORNIA LIMITED—
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Leaves Los Angeles 8:00 a.m. Sunday, Tuesday and Friday.
Leaves Pasadena 8:25 a.m. Sunday, Tuesday and Friday.
Arrive Kansas City 6:10 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.
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This splendid train is for first-class travel only, but there is no extra charge beyond the regular ticket and sleeping-car rate. Dining-cars serve breakfast leaving Los Angeles. Vestibuled and electric lighted. All the luxuries of modern travel.



DONE IN A DAY.

SEE A NEW COUNTRY EVERY MILE
Every Tuesday and Saturday, in addition to the regular train service, the Santa Fe runs a special express, taking in Redlands, Riverside and the beauties of Santa Ana Canyon.
Leave Los Angeles 9:00 a.m.
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Arrive Redlands 11:15 a.m.
Leave Redlands 11:45 a.m.
Arrive Riverside 12:25 p.m.
Leave Riverside 1:45 p.m.
Arrive Los Angeles 6:25 p.m.
Arrive Pasadena 6:50 p.m.
Giving two hours' stop at Redlands and Riverside for drives and sight-seeing.

The Observation Car
On this train affords pleasant opportunity for seeing the sights.
Tickets admit stop-overs at any point on the track. Round Trip \$4.10.

San Diego and Coronado Beach.

The most beautiful spot in the world.
Two daily trains carrying parlor cars, make the run in about four hours from Los Angeles, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights the Coronado Special will run. The ride is delightful, carrying you for seventy miles along the Pacific Ocean beach.

THEIR EXCELLENCE ARE KNOWN—

EQUIPMENT UNRIVALED.

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El Paso to New Orleans, Washington and New York. Tuesday and Friday from Los Angeles, Wednesday and Saturday from El Paso. Continuous dining-car service and through sleeping-cars San Francisco to New Orleans.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
Ticket Office, 229 South Spring Street.

EXCURSIONS—MT. LOWE RAILWAY—
\$2.50 From Los Angeles, entire Round Trip, Saturday p.m. and Sunday, Feb. 26 and 27. Parties going Saturday p.m. remain over night at Echo Mountain House. Parties going Sunday can take any of the morning and the 1 p.m. connections, make entire trip and return same day or remain over, as desired. Office 214 S. Spring Street. Telephone Main 960.

HAWAII AND JAPAN—Select Parties Leave San Francisco March 23. For Programme address THOS. COOK & SON, HUGH B. RICE, Agent, 122 W. Second St., Los Angeles.

AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

OSTRICH FARM—South Pasadena—
103---GIGANTIC BIRDS---103
THREE BABY OSTRICHES JUST HATCHED.
All the birds in full plumage—The strangest sight in America—Take the Pasadena Electric, fare 10c. Terminal R.R. Co. fare 5c.
Delightful, shady grounds with swings for children.

AGRICULTURAL PARK—
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27,
Continuous Coursing, commencing at 10:30 p.m. and continuing throughout the day, rain or shine.
Horse vs. Wheel—5-mile race between Prince Hooker and the "Quinn"—A Great Race. Admission 25c. Ladies free, including grand stand. Music by Seventh Regiment Band. Take Main street cars.

HAZARD'S PAVILION—Monday evening, Feb. 28, under the management of Los Angeles Athletic Club. 15-round boxing contest, Joe Goddard and Jim Jeffries, the heavy weights. 10 rounds, Dan Long vs. Bob Jones, 10 rounds, Bob Thompson vs. Ed Trimble. Prices, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50; on sale at Athletic Club.

WILSHIRE PARK—(Formerly Fiesta Park) 12th and Grand Ave. BASEBALL EVERY SUNDAY 1:30

TIMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

BLANCHARD PIANO COMPANY,
113-113 1/2 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

FIRST BLOOD.

San Pedro's Friends Take the House.

Desperate Attack on the Item Beaten Down.

Mr. Parker Led from Ambush Behind Oakland.

CANNON DISPOSED OF HIM.

Grosvenor Unmasks the Santa Monica Battery.

A Bluff About a Bluff That Failed to Win.

Grand Rout of Uncle's Allied Forces Follows.

HINT OF ANOTHER BATTLE.

Mr. Moody Attacks the Contracts in the Sundry Civil Bill—Mr. Dingley Repels a Charge of Favoritism—Corbett's Seat.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Another desperate onslaught was made on the San Pedro Harbor appropriation today in the House. It was repulsed, and the item is now supposed to be safe, but a new line of attack was disclosed in the debate. The next move will be to petition the courts for an injunction forbidding the Secretary of war to award the bids on the ground that \$2,000,000 is only enough for a breakwater, and not enough for a harbor of commerce and refuge. This in the face of a bid of \$1,300,000 for the breakwater.

The first attack was made by Mr. Parker of New Jersey on Oakland Harbor, on the ground that no contract existed, hoping to throw out San Pedro by the same means. Mr. Cannon of Illinois, explained that many harbors, public buildings, battleships, etc., might be ruled out on the same ground. The Oakland item was passed.

Then Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio claimed that certain parties offered to build a harbor at Santa Monica without cost to the government, if the latter furnished the engineers. This was denied. Mr. Cannon said the Chief of Engineers asked an appropriation for a breakwater, but the committee refused this but granted one for improvements. He thought the courts might restrain the work unless it was shown that the total appropriation was sufficient for completing the harbor, despite the opinion of the Attorney-General to the contrary. After a sharp debate, the paragraph was passed.

MR. MOODY'S ATTACK.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A long and somewhat exciting debate over the river and harbor appropriations was precipitated in the House during the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill. It was practically agreed by all those who participated that there would be no River and Harbor Bill at this session of Congress, and this led Mr. Moody to attack the contract items carried in the Sundry Civil Bill. He selected an appropriation of \$350,000 for Rockland, Me., which is in Mr. Dingley's district, and his remarks in denunciation of what he termed favoritism approached the sensational.

Mr. Dingley denied that he had ever suggested the appropriations to the Committee on Appropriations, or to any individual members of the committee. It was intimated that there was a plan to defeat all the items in the bill, so as to force consideration of a general River and Harbor Bill, but this intimation was not borne out by the vote upon the amendment upon which the debate rested. Only four pages of the bill were disposed of today.

The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill were agreed to without debate.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] For two hours the House, in committee of whole, battled over the appropriations in the Sundry Civil Bill, which provides for river and harbor work, using the Oakland Harbor item as a pretext, and then as much time was spent over the San Pedro item, where the opposition took the old form, and for a time it seemed that the battle of the last Congress would be waged once more. But both California items pulled through without a scratch, and though it was developed that there is much opposition to the River and Harbor Bill, some leaders declared this Congress could not adjourn without passing such a measure.

The fight opened when Mr.

Parker of New Jersey secured the consideration of the river and harbor items and at once moved to strike out the provision for Oakland Harbor, San Pedro and a number of other harbors, on the ground that there was no contract calling for such an expenditure of money, and consequently the provisions belong to river and harbor legislation.

As soon as the San Pedro item was reached, Mr. Grosvenor began to fight it, bringing up all the old questions, then asking Mr. Cannon if it was not true that an offer was on file at the War Department from private citizens to build a breakwater at Santa Monica and give it to the United States if the nation would do the engineering work which would be necessary.

Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, who did so much work in the funding bill fight, took up the cudgels and showed that three engineer boards had decided against Santa Monica and this disposed of any gratuitous proposition to build the breakwater. He said that if the government could not order the work to be built, why should it be necessary to build works where fellow-officers had said a breakwater was impossible.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa and Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio seemed bitter against the San Pedro item. The latter said once he would not consent to allow the paragraph to go through, but in the face of pressure he did not even move to strike it out, and so the paragraph was left intact without even the formality of a vote.

During the debate Congressman Cannon made a statement which may portend trouble for the San Pedro work even yet. He said while the Attorney-General believed there was authority under law to prosecute work on San Pedro Harbor under the bill and the Walker report, he believed there was another construction possible, and as the bill was not yet passed, he thought that some Californian might test the question of the right of the government to spend the appropriation on an other harbor of refuge. Mr. Cannon will not admit that he has heard this feature discussed.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
REGULAR SESSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—SENATE—Henry W. Corbett's right to a seat in the Senate from Oregon was under consideration by the Senate for five hours today. Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, in a few words, concluded the speech which he began yesterday in favor of Mr. Corbett, and was followed by Mr. Teller of Colorado.

Mr. Teller spoke in support of the resolution presented by a majority of the Senate, that if Mr. Corbett, who had been elected to the Senate in 1893, he had taken the same position now taken by Mr. Spooner. He had, he said, no objection to Mr. Corbett's admission, but he believed that as one of constitutional construction, but he felt that the Senate was under obligation to the people to make such a decision as would be based on the facts presented. In conclusion, Mr. Teller declared his intention to stand in this case by the decision reached by the Senate in the Mantle case in 1893.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska maintained that in view of precedents, which he cited, the fact was established that Mr. Corbett was entitled to a seat in the Senate. He said that in 1893, when he was elected, he had failed to elect, the Governor had no right to appoint. He held that there was no power in the Governor to appoint a Senator at the beginning of an original term, that power lying wholly in the Legislature.

Mr. Turner of Washington followed in the same line, and carefully prepared speech in favor of the seating of Mr. Corbett. He said he would vote for Mr. Corbett's admission, although he regretted that the applicant for admission was not, in his opinion, more nearly right in his political views.

Mr. Turley of Tennessee, a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said that the views he held would compel him to support the majority of the committee in favor of seating Mr. Corbett. He held that this was an attempt on the part of the Governor to fill a vacancy at the beginning of a new term, for the Legislature had had full opportunity to fill the vacancy and had failed to do so.

Early in the session an attempt was made to get up the Alaskan Bill, but it failed.

At 5:15 p.m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:25 p.m., adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—HOUSE. The blind chaplain of the House prayed for peace at the opening of the session today.

"Oh, Almighty," he prayed, "strong to deliver us ever wise in Thy counsel, hear our prayer, preserve us, beseech Thee, in the midst of all excitement, calm and deliberate, and earnestly deliver us from unnecessary anxiety and care, and bestow on us, that if the time should come, we may be strong to maintain our rights in battle, and the ability of the nation to fill the vacancy and had failed to do so."

Representative Moody made a sensational attack upon an appropriation in the Sundry Civil Bill of \$364,000 for Rockland, Me., which is in Mr. Dingley's district. He said he was willing to submit to economy and honest leadership, but for one he proposed to rebel against the leadership of Mr. Cannon, which he said was in the hands of a man who had given an appropriation to Rockland, Me., an insignificant port that could be buried in Boston Harbor.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, who attacked the appropriation and declared that if the House allowed these river and harbor items to go into the Sundry Civil Bill, there would be no River and Harbor Bill. He was amazed, he said, at the action of the Appropriations Committee, and insisted that all the members should be on an equality. Mr. Cannon replied to the attack, declaring that some of the most vicious river and harbor items ever paid came from the committee when he (Mr. Grosvenor) was a member of it. He said that from 25 to 33 per cent of the money appropriated by a bill he helped

to report had been worse than thrown away.

Mr. Dingley answered the personal attack made upon him. The Rockland improvement, he said, was not simply an improvement. It included provision for a breakwater and a harbor of refuge—just such another as was being built at Sandy Bay, in Mr. Moody's district, and on which \$150,000 had been spent. He indignantly repudiated the intimation that he had ever suggested or intimated that this appropriation should be made in this bill. He presumed it had been made upon the recommendations of the corps of engineers in the public interest.

Mr. Catchings (Dem.) of Mississippi defended the action of the Appropriations Committee.

SAN PEDRO ITEM.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—When the item appropriating \$400,000 for San Pedro was reached, there was some debate. In the course of which Mr. Cooper (Rep.) of Wisconsin reviewed the whole history of the protracted contest between San Pedro and Santa Monica, characterizing it as the most astounding chapter in our legislative history. If there was anything in the bill that ought to pass, he said, it was this. The item passed without amendment.

An unsuccessful effort was made to secure consideration of the bill passed by the Senate for two additional regiments of artillery, but on objection from Mr. Cox (Dem.) of Tennessee, it went over.

An amendment appropriating \$150,000 for Yaguajay Bay, Or., was pending when the House, at 5 o'clock, recessed until 8 p.m., the evening session to be devoted to private pension bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The evening session was largely wasted. Six private pension bills were ordered to be favorably reported to the House by the committee of the whole, but on the next Mr. Sullivan of Mississippi raised the point of no quorum. No business could be transacted until a majority appeared and answered the roll-call, and that could not be secured.

Among the bills acted on was one granting a pension of \$30 per month to the widow of Gen. L. A. Landam of Kentucky.

At 10:30 o'clock the House was declared adjourned until tomorrow.

THE ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—There was only one vote in the House Committee on Military Affairs today against favorably reporting the Senate bill providing for two additional regiments of artillery. It was delivered by Mr. Cox (Dem.) of Tennessee. There was an informal discussion of the necessity of the two particular artillery regiments to man the coast defenses of the country, and some general opposition was expressed by Mr. Cox to increasing the appropriation. He contended that in even of war, volunteers could man these guns. He also expressed the opinion that reporting the bill, which has been before Congress for several years at this particular time, might be construed as a direct action by Congress in preparation for war.

On the other hand, it was contended by those who declared that they did not believe that war was imminent, that the refusal to report the bill might also be misconstrued. The sentiment in the committee, however, was overwhelmingly for these two additional regiments to promptly man guns which are being erected along the coast.

SAN CLEMENTE STONE.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A large number of bids for the San Pedro Harbor improvements have reached the War Department. Work has begun on tabulating the figures for submission to Secretary Alger, who will scrutinize the bids, and it is reported, has decided to give the contract to the lowest bidder, who contemplates using the San Clemente stone. It is now believed that the contract will be awarded as soon as the Senate passes the Sundry Civil Bill.

Points of the News in Today's Times.

SUMMARY.
Associated Press night report, including commercial, 16,030 words,
Times exclusive dispatches, 1058 words; day report, 10,810 words;—total, 27,898 24

The City—Pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14.
Judge Van Dyke decides that the Police Courts have no legal existence. Arrival of Gen. Booth and his party. Services at the Hebrew temple in memory of the sailors of the Maine....The School Superintendent's demand for traveling expenses rejected by the City Auditor....Property-owners protest against a street railway franchise. Blackman's attorneys seeking to fasten the embezzlement upon a dead man....Indictment against Emanuel Jose defective....Mosier's unsuccessful attempt to get out of jail....Railroad rate war impending....Contributions to the fiesta fund....Thompson defeats Jones in four rounds.

Southern California—Page 13.
Death of the District Attorney of Santa Barbara county....Moneta farmers rejoicing over the favorable outlook....Republican caucuses in Pasadena....Scarlet fever abating in Orange county....Gen. Booth's visit. Eucalyptus experiments at Santa Monica....One cause of grief to be suppressed at San Diego....Coronado personalities....Y.M.C.A. delegates at Riverside hold memorial services for the Maine's dead....Domesticating of San Bernardino lands....The Dale City murder....Redlands' title to certain city property attacked.

At Large—Pages 1, 2, 3.
Dispatches were also received from Washington, Port Tampa, Fla.; Chicago, Key West, Jamestown, Pa.; Cincinnati, Denver, New York, San Francisco and other places.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.
The Spanish are bellicose—What Señor de Lome has to say about American newspapers....Italian syndicate has secured valuable railroad and mining concessions in Shen Si, China. Nothing has been done toward raising the M. mine.

ST. LOUIS SUICIDE.

Albert Henry Jumps Off Eads Bridge into the Mississippi.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Albert Henry, a traveling agent for a Philadelphia cold-storage concern, jumped from the middle span of the Eads bridge today, and was drowned in the Mississippi. The body has not been recovered. Before making the fatal jump he took off his overcoat and left it on the bridge. In the pockets of the coat were found a number of letters and cards and a memorandum book, by which he was identified. In the memorandum book were these words:

"Albert M. Henry, No. 1311 North Fifty-first street, Philadelphia, Pa. Have a wife and child. I am crazy and want to die."

A letter addressed to him at No. 627 South Eighth street, St. Louis, was from Evans, purchasing agent of Nelson Morris & Co., East St. Louis. It said they had not heard from him since last Friday. He urged him to return and finish the work he had begun.

DICK PAID THE TOLLS.

THAT LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE-ING TO "SMOOTHY BOYCE."

Valuable Corroborative Evidence Secured by the Ohio Senate Committee Investigating the Bribery Charges—Complete Record of "Hello" Service.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
COLUMBUS (O.), Feb. 25.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Senate Committee investigating the charges of bribery against Senator Hanna called E. P. Ross, the local manager of the telephone company, before it again this afternoon with better success, for he concluded to talk, and gave a complete record of the use of the long-distance telephone service between the Hanna headquarters here and Cincinnati at the time of the alleged bribery.

He testified that Maj. Dick, Senator Hanna's manager, paid the tolls at this end of the line. The telephone used was in a room at the Neil House, paid for by Maj. Dick.

Parties talked from this telephone to Cincinnati parties at the Burnett House, where H. H. Boyce stopped, to parties at the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, through which the money is said to have been sent by S. D. Hollenbeck of the State Republican Committee to H. H. Boyce for the use, and to the residence of E. O. Shelby, the Cincinnati manager of Senator Hanna, who is credited with bringing Droste and Lane, the Silver Republican legislators into line to vote for Hanna. No other witnesses were examined.

As corroborative evidence, the testimony is regarded by the committee as very valuable.

ZOLA'S FRIENDS.

Three Prominent Men Under the Ban of the Government.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—[By Atlantic Cable.] It is semi-officially announced that Col. Picquart, the chief military witness for Zola during the latter's trial, will be placed on the half-pay of a lieutenant.

A chaplain who wrote a letter congratulating Zola, has been placed upon the unattached list, and Prof. Grimaux of the Polytechnic School, who signed the endorsement of Zola's action, has been retired.

Col. Picquart was placed on "retirement," which is equivalent to cashiering him and he does not receive a pension.

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Pacific Coast—Page 3.
Late advices report Alaska passes in good condition....Fight at San Francisco resulted in a victory for Ryan in eighteenth round....Convicts will not be used to do State printing....Oregon State troops tender their services to the President....The British flag planted on American soil by the Canadian mounted police....Plague at Skagway....Eight men frozen to death in Alaska....California may have an international exposition in 1901....More big guns arrive at San Francisco....First passenger train run over the rails of the Ventura and Ojai Valley road....Three men drowned at Half Moon Bay....Small boy almost strangled to death by his companions.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.
A serious state of affairs in Central America....Earthquakes in Montserrat B. W. I....A treasonable speech before the Knights of St. John....The progress of the investigation on the Maine....The National Tobacco factory at Louisville, Ky., destroyed by fire....Ohio Senate Committee investigating bribery charges....The San Pedro Harbor Appropriation Bill passed the House....Nine persons burned to death at Charleston, S. C....The sea batteries at Sea Girt, N. J., being placed in serviceable order....The navy preparing for war....Naval militia ask for more torpedo-boats....The govern ment buying coal.

Financial and Commercial—Page 12.
Opening tone in wheat at Chicago somewhat irregular—Callboard quotations at San Francisco steady....Irregular tendency in London financial market....Sharp recovery in prices of stocks at New York....Bradstreet's weekly review cites an uneasy feeling in the share market....Boston wool market quiet....Cattle sales....Dun's review of trade....Coast produce.

NO STARTLERS

Washington not Fruitful of Sensations.

Cabinet Meets but Yields Up No Big News.

Secretary Long Goes Off for a Needed Rest.

THE MAINE'S HULL SINKING.

Havana Harbor's Soft Mud is Engulfing Her.

Work of the Divers Pooceeding Less Satisfactorily.

Court of Inquiry Has not Left for Key West.

DU BOSQ'S EMPHATIC DENIAL.

The Allegation of Submarine Mines an Insult to Spain—Protection for New York—Cool Purchases. Precedents for Indemnity.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In spite of the stress that came from unofficial sources in Havana as to sensational developments in connection with the work on the Maine's hull, the administration remains firm in its statement that there is no credible evidence one way or the other as to the cause of the disaster, and holds to its purpose to await the conclusion of the investigation now being made by the court of inquiry. This position was emphasized at today's Cabinet meeting. People who looked for some startling announcement were disappointed, as the members, without reservation, frankly admitted that the subject of the loss of the Maine had been discussed, but said the government had received no information from Havana since yesterday, and had no intention of changing its policy until there was something of substance to warrant it.

The Spanish legation was equally in the dark as to any new discoveries such as have been reported.

SINKING INTO MUD.

Practically Nothing Has Been Done Toward Raising the Maine.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
HAVANA, Feb. 25.—[By Key West Cable.] The wreck of the Maine is slowly but surely sinking into the mud. Before the hull could be raised, it would be necessary to move the guns and deck debris. For lack of proper appliances, practically nothing in this line has been accomplished. Aside from the officers' cabin effects, the salvage thus far has been pitifully small. The cloudy weather and rain made the work of the divers unsatisfactory today, and very little was done. It is said that a hole has been made by the divers in one of the forward hatches, and it is hoped that a number of bodies will be recovered.

The court of inquiry sat longer than usual today, the six divers being examined more in detail than heretofore.

The time of departure of the Mangrove with the court for Key West has not been determined. Capt. Sampson said today that it was doubtful whether his vessel would sail tomorrow; that all depended on the developments of the testimony.

The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII has been towed to a buoy further within the harbor to make room for the cruiser Vizcaya which is expected here tomorrow or the next day from the north.

No word has been received at the Consul-General's office from Barker, the United States Consul at Sagua la Grande, and it is believed that the report of Mr. Barker's illness is untrue.

At the afternoon session of the court of inquiry, the examination of divers was continued. A civilian, whose testimony is said to be of some importance, was also examined. The name of the witness and all the particulars of the evidence are withheld.

Late today the paymaster's safe, with \$22,500 and his papers, was taken from the wreck. Beyond this no statement is made as to the value and nature of the contents. A large quantity of water ran out when the safe was raised above the surface.

The complaint is still made that the electric lamps are of little use to the divers as the light is faint and uncertain and to hold them takes one of the diver's hands. They have assuredly proved of little value in the present investigation. So far as reports made public go the workmen on

the tug Right Arm with the assistance of the naval divers are laboring hard to recover the bodies under the hatch which led to the fireproof platforms. It is hoped the bodies will be taken out tomorrow.

ROOSEVELT AT THE HELM.

Secretary Long Goes Off to Relieve His Heavy Strain.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretary Long has been under a heavy and almost constant strain ever since he was awakened in the middle of the night a week ago last Tuesday by the news of the loss of the Maine, and now that matters are, at least for the present, in a quiet state, he has withdrawn from the Navy Department and gone away for a few days' rest, leaving Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to manage the department.

The latter has been thoroughly advised at every step of the Secretary's policy in the treatment of the Maine affair, so that there is not likely to be any change in that respect caused by the temporary assumption of the duties of Secretary by Mr. Roosevelt. Just before the department closed he had word of the sailing of the cruiser Montgomery from Tampa for Key West. Up to that time the vessel had been given no orders, so that the date of her departure for Havana, if she is to go at all, is conjectural. The ship went to Tampa instead of Key West on Tuesday, when she was met by the tug Bureau, who saved a full day by the movement.

The Castine, the second of the United States warships on the South Atlantic station, arrived today at Barbadoes, where she joined the Cincinnati. It may be that the Castine may go to Martinique to be docked, as she is in need of cleaning after her trip.

Since so much depends upon the report of the court of inquiry, it may be interesting to note that so far Secretary Long himself does not know when to expect this important document, having not heard from any of the members on this point. He rather expected the court, which has complete power to work on its own lines, would wind its work up at Havana before leaving, so as to avoid the necessity for a return trip.

One member of the Cabinet had a more definite opinion on the subject, expecting the receipt of the report from the court about the middle of next week. There is reason to believe that, in the mean time, and to prepare for the reception of a report that would show the disaster to be other than the result of an accident, some of the officials of the administration have been looking up the subject of indemnities so as to lay the foundation of a case, in the event it should be decided to resort to that method of settlement.

PRECEDENTS FOR INDEMNITY.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
There are a large number of precedents which will aid the authorities in shaping their action in this direction, when the facts are fully established. While none of the cases show the fearful loss of life sustained by the Maine explosion, yet they include many instances in which the United States has adopted energetic measures to redress the killing of American citizens in foreign countries. In a general way, these methods of redress have included demands for indemnity, proclamations excluding the wars of the offending nation from our harbors, display of force, non-intercourse, withdrawal of our ministers, reprisal and blockade. Some of these steps border very closely on war, although they are regarded as the movements just preliminary to actual hostilities, and as amounting to a threat that force will follow if reparation is not made.

The case of the Water Witch is considered to be the most analogous to that of the Maine, should it be established that the Maine disaster was not the result of an accident. The Water Witch was a United States ship, engaged in 1855 in surveying the entrance to one of the rivers of Paraguay. Without warning, and by orders of President Lopez of Paraguay, a force of troops opened fire on the Water Witch, killing the man at the helm and wounding others. Intense feeling was aroused in the United States when the facts became known. The President reported the facts to Congress, and in his message asked authority to make a demonstration of force which would insure suitable redress.

In response to this Congress authorized him "to use such force as is necessary" to secure ample reparation. Accordingly an armed fleet was hastily assembled on a scale which was regarded as remarkable for those days. The expedition included nineteen armed ships, twenty-five heavy guns and 2500 sailors and marines.

Accompanying this formidable outfit were civilian plenipotentiaries prepared to make the demands of the government, and then enforce them by calling on the armed ships. The expedition made a formidable showing in the South American waters, and President Lopez's government was awed into complete submission by its presence. The American commissioners and naval officers were received at Asuncion with much honor, and every restoration within the power of the republic was given. This included an abject apology, a sweeping disavowal, and \$10,000 for the sufferers from the outrage. As the republic was without gold, the United States was prepared to use in case a refusal had been offered.

When the facts of the expedition were reported to the American Congress, the President stated that the dispatch of this formal naval fleet had had a salutary influence throughout the world, and had convinced foreign nations that the United States would protect the lives of its citizens with all the force at its command.

The case of the firing on the United States ship Chesapeake by the British ship Leopard is another case affording a precedent as to the government's mode of action. The Chesapeake was proceeding to sea when she was fired upon by the Leopard across the bow of the Chesapeake, and followed this with two broadsides. The American commander was severely wounded, three sailors were killed outright, and

many were wounded. Being unprepared for action, it being a time of peace, the American commander hauled down his colors and surrendered.

Tremendous excitement prevailed in the United States over the outrage. President Madison speedily issued a proclamation excluding from American ports all British ships. He also caused energetic protests and demands to be presented at London. The British authorities promptly disavowed the action, recalled the admiral under whom the outrage had been perpetrated, and without request tendered indemnity sufficient to support the wives and families of all those who had been killed and wounded.

In a later case the American ship Prometheus was fired upon by the harbor of Greytown. The ship had declined to pay excessive port charges imposed by the King of Mosquito, then controlling the country under a British protectorate. The King called upon the British warship Express to sustain his demands, and the Express promptly sent a broadside into the Prometheus. There were no persons killed, but the United States made a prompt demand for reparation. The British government gave this in the fullest manner and without question disavowing the act and condemning the officer of the Express.

Displays of force were resorted to by the United States in 1852 against Japan, and in 1859 against Java. In the case of Japan, American sailors and American property were seized in Japanese ports, and the native courts failed to give adequate redress. A naval expedition was sent to Japanese waters, and this had the effect of securing the fullest apology, and also an agreement by which every protection was guaranteed to American citizens and property in Japan. In the case of Java, the Secretary of the Navy sent a large naval force to the waters of Java to demand that the native trial courts should give the fullest protection to American citizens, and that they should be successful in its purpose, and all the assurances desired were given.

In 1815 seven Americans were killed and about sixty were wounded while they were being detained in the British prison at Dartmoor. This was brought about by a quarrel between a British soldier and a prisoner. The United States demanded satisfactory and suitable reparation and the British government complied by an indemnity for the support of the families of those killed and wounded.

There have been a number of recent cases the latest being that of the German occupation of Kiaochow over the outrages committed by Chinese and German missionaries. In that case the German government acquired as indemnity a large portion of Chinese territory, and the Chinese government was obliged to restore the rights of the missionaries.

The principle of money indemnity for the killing of foreigners has been recognized in several recent cases in the United States. One of these was the killing of Italians at New Orleans by a mob. In that case while the United States did not admit the responsibility of the Federal government for the act of a mob yet indemnity was paid out of the Federal treasury as a matter of international comity and equity. Similar action was taken in indemnifying China for her citizens killed at Rock Springs. In the case of the Virginian a large money indemnity was paid.

Demands by the United States are now pending against Turkey for the burning of American missionaries' property during the Armenian outbreak. There are also claims for individuals against Spain, including the Ruiz case and that of Dr. Delgado, now pending.

President Buchanan adopted the procedure of reprisal in 1859. This is a measure just short of war. Mexico was charged at that time with assaulting on the United States ship, the Trent. Congress for authority to send a military force to secure indemnity, as diplomatic negotiations had failed to bring redress from Mexico. This course was adopted by Congress, and the preparations for the military reprisal soon brought about a satisfactory adjustment.

Non-intercourse with Great Britain was one of the measures adopted in 1809, by what is known as the Non-Intercourse Act, as a means of stopping associations which up to that time had involved many complications and embarrassments. Embargoes have also been resorted to as a measure of offense against foreign nations, short of war, the purpose being to prevent the shipping of supplies needed by the offending nation.

PROTECTING NEW YORK.
Torpedoes and Submarine Mines for East River.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Brooklyn Eagle today says:

"At Willet's Point precaution is being taken to make the East River entrance to New York invulnerable. A so-called skirmish line of torpedoes is propped from the Willet's Point shore across the channel to Fort Schuyler, where the torpedoes will be anchored so close together that it may be made impossible for a hostile vessel to cross the line without being blown up. The torpedoes will be connected with electric wires, and to make doubly sure that their plans cannot be frustrated, the engineers have arranged to have batteries located at each end of the line, so that in case an apparatus was used by the enemy to sever the connecting wires and break the circuit, the torpedoes still could be exploded from either end of the line. The channel is already protected from the Willet's Point shore by the center of the channel line, so that in case an apparatus was used by the enemy to sever the connecting wires and break the circuit, the torpedoes still could be exploded from either end of the line. The channel is already protected from the Willet's Point shore by the center of the channel line, so that in case an apparatus was used by the enemy to sever the connecting wires and break the circuit, the torpedoes still could be exploded from either end of the line.

"At Fort Schuyler, directly opposite Willet's Point, considerable engineering work has been done. A large magazine and experimenting gallery was recently completed. It is considered the strongest magazine of any United States fortification."

GOVERNMENT BUYS COAL.
Three Hundred Thousand Tons for the Various Stations.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—The Post tomorrow will say:

"It was learned in Pittsburgh through an officer of one of the largest coal corporations doing business in this district, that the Navy Department had closed contracts with the incorporated firm of Gastier, Curran & Rickett of Philadelphia for the delivery at Key West, Sand Keys, Dry Tortugas, Savannah, Charleston and Fort Monroe, of 250,000 tons of Pocahontas coal, and with the Rhodes & Birdler Coal

Company of Cleveland for the delivery of 50,000 tons of the Goshen coal of that company."

"The stipulations of the contracts just placed are that the coal so ordered shall be delivered at the designated coaling stations as soon as it is possible to do so and that the utmost secrecy be observed about the matter. In carrying out these contracts, the railroads play a most prominent part, and for the purpose of moving everything as expeditiously as possible, President M. E. Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Charles G. Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio and General Manager L. F. Loe of the Pennsylvania, went to Washington and consulted with Secretary Long of the Navy and Assistant Secretary George D. Melkeljohn of the War Department on the matter. Contracts and all arrangements for the rapid handling of the coal were made and the government it is understood, is to pay a bonus to both the coal miners and the railroads if the 300,000 tons are delivered within a specified time."

MORE TORPEDO BOATS.
Naval Militia Delegation Sees the Department About It.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A delegation from the Naval Militia Association of the United States met today at the Navy Department. The visit of the members, however, was not in response to any requests sent by the department, as has been represented, but was simply preliminary to a visit to the Capital, where they are to be given a hearing by the Naval Committee on the Barber Bill to further increase the naval establishment of the United States by construction of twenty torpedo-boats, designed principally for the use of the militia.

Those provided for in the bill are to be of about a hundred and fifty tons displacement; to have a speed of not less than 25 knots, and are to cost, including armament, not exceeding \$250,000. Two of the boats, the bill provides, are to be built on the Pacific Coast. When completed, they are to be stationed at the principal ports at which naval militia organizations exist, and are to be manned by skeleton crews from the United States naval establishment ready for the full complement of officers and men to be fitted out from the militia when drilling or other occasion arises.

HOLDING NOTHING BACK.
The President and Secretary Long Know No More Than the Public.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—H. H. Kohlsaat, who is very close to President McKinley, publishes the following in the Chicago Evening Post today:

"It can be said positively that neither the President nor Secretary Long is in possession of a single fact or report in regard to the Maine disaster that they have not made public. And, while they cannot confirm or deny the sensational stories daily published throughout the country, as to the progress of the court of inquiry, they know that none of the evidence or conclusions of the court will be made public in advance of the report. Every official connected with the inquiry into the cause of the disaster, from the Maine, from the Sampson down to the divers and linemen, is under oath of secrecy. For the time being the divers are under naval discipline. When above water each is attended by a petty officer of the court of inquiry. The Maine disaster is being guarded from unofficial approach."

"These facts account for the equanimity with which the American people read the daily sensations from Havana and the stock-jobbing forebodings of war from New York and Washington."

"This much is absolutely true: President McKinley knows nothing about the wreck of the Maine or the testimony as to its cause that he has not made public. He will not withhold any information when he gets it. He has not come to any conclusion as to whether the disaster was accidental or designed or whether it was caused by an internal or external explosion."

"When he receives the result of the court of inquiry he will know the facts, which he will make public, with his conclusions and policy."

NO SUBMARINE MINE
In the Vicinity of the Maine Says Admiral Terry.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: Admiral Terry, secretary and chief of staff of the Minister of Marine, says:

"The harbor of Havana contained no submarine mine in the vicinity of the place where the battleship Maine and the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII were anchored."

DIVERS' PROGRESS.
The Decision Regarding the Cause of the Disaster.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says: patience is necessary on the part of the United States in the Maine investigation. Notwithstanding vexatious delays, progress is being made by the divers. The cause of the disaster ultimately rests on their work. Capt. Sampson of the naval board has been able to gain the latest information from the divers. The fact that the ship was not exploded through lack of discipline was impossible. This branch of the inquiry brings out what was well understood, that the officers and crew of the Maine were under strictest discipline, because, although on the surface the surface of the Maine was friendly, Capt. Sigbee had taken proper precautions against hostile actions.

The work of clearing out the bodies under the hatch proceeds. In many instances the bodies are beyond the possibility of recognition. The board has not yet directed the examination of the hull plates. While the divers' examinations show that some of the plates have been exploded, the fact that the main ten-inch magazine was not exploded seems to have been conclusively established. The presence of a ten-inch copper cylinder was correct. The Spanish authorities adhere to the story of a fire in the ship first and an explosion afterward as the result of the divers' work is conclusively against this theory.

In the uncertainty of the relations with the United States, the import of the recent action of the autonomous party is overlooked. Its Central Committee has formally approved the plan, which is a confession of the failure of the present scheme of autonomy, and an offer to the insurgents to concede everything except the withdrawal of the Spanish flag. Its significance lies in the fact that Gov. Goia, a member of the autonomist Cabinet, was a leading spirit in the meeting, and of the resolution for treating with the insurgents while the situation is serious, propositions outlined by Giberna two

weeks ago, when the radical autonomist party was formed. These cover everything but independence. These autonomists have no authority to represent Spain in the negotiations and give no guarantee that Spain would yield the concessions offered. The resolutions are in one sense an answer to the complaint from Madrid that the autonomist Cabinet was doing nothing to bring the insurgents to recognition. If negotiations ever actually opened with the insurgents, Govin and the radical autonomists' proposition will be rejected.

TEN-INCH MAGAZINE.
In Admiral Erben's Opinion It Did Not Explode.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Regarding the ten-inch loaded powder case and the empty one, smashed and burned, recovered from the wreck of the Maine, Rear Admiral Erben said to a reporter today:

"I should certainly take the first as an indication that the magazine containing the ten-inch ammunition did not explode. I agree that if the empty powder case had been exploded, there would have been some thing left of it—absolutely nothing. It is more than likely that the empty case was one of those returned to the magazine after target practice."

"In the absence of other information than that in the newspapers, we cannot tell anything definite about it, but if the magazine did not explode, what kind of a torpedo could it be? Let them tell us that. No torpedo could have exploded if it could do that amount of damage."

Continuing, the admiral said: "While I do not think much of the theory of the spontaneous combustion, the statement that spontaneous combustion could not have taken place because the coal was only three months old, needs to be considered. I have seen the same kind of coal, lying right out in the navy-yard shed catch fire of its own accord in two weeks."

"I have said from the first, and I repeat it now, that they will never know what happened until the wreck is raised, and the cause of the disaster is ascertained. The wrecking company's divers get to work the better. It is dangerous work down there in the dark. They have the ship's divers are amateurs at the business, and no good results can be expected of them. Those professional men go to it in a business way, and they, as a rule, are fearless men."

Regarding the moorings of the Maine in Havana harbor, Admiral Erben said today: "The Spanish flag was hoisted when she was last in Havana was moored at the same buoy at which the Maine anchored. I do not know whether the harbor is laid with mines, and we probably never shall know."

"We have no right to question it any more than the Spaniards have a right to know whether this harbor is laid with mines. If it were known that the Spaniards had laid mines, it would be an invitation for some crank to lay some on his account. The pilot that moored the Maine was under orders to do so. The admiral is responsible for her safety, just as we are responsible for the safety of the Vizcaya while she is in our harbor."

WILL NOT RAISE HER.
Death of Holzer—Other Wounded to Be Moved.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Mail and Express today prints the following, dated Havana, today:

"The United States naval board of inquiry continued today taking the testimony of the divers who have been working on the wreck of the Maine since they were sent here from the battleship Iowa and the cruiser New York were examined."

"While, of course, the members of the board do not intend to publish it, I am informed on the highest authority that the evidence of Diver Morgan as to the condition of the Maine shows almost a possibility of a doubt, that the Maine was blown up by an outside agency. Furthermore, Morgan's report is verified by the other American divers. The board will finish its work here tomorrow and proceed at once to Key West, to take the testimony of the survivors there. It has also been decided not to return to Havana, all the information as to the cause of the disaster having already been secured. It is believed that a decision has been reached. The board will finish its work here tomorrow and proceed at once to Key West, to take the testimony of the survivors there. It has also been decided not to return to Havana, all the information as to the cause of the disaster having already been secured. It is believed that a decision has been reached. 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Every Morning in the Year.

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Daily Average for 12 months of 1895... 18,091
Sunday Average for 12 months of 1895... 25,361

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES—The Girl From Paris.
ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.
BURBANK, The Blue and Gray.

THE "TIMES" MIDWINTER NUMBER.

The largest, the best-arranged and most brilliantly illustrated; the most thorough, accurate and comprehensive; the most luminous, interesting and informing; the most picturesque, potent and graphic issue ever sent out from this office. Printed in the new magazine style; 84 pages and cover. Price 10 cents per copy; postage extra, to be paid by the sender. Copies will be mailed, when requested, from this office to any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico for 13 cents each, postpaid. Send list of names and addresses plainly written, together with the money, and your orders will be carefully filled. (See list of contents in other columns.) The matter is not ephemeral, but of permanent value. The Midwinter Number will be timely for six months to come.

LOCAL OPTION IN TAXATION.

One of the evils of taxation in the United States is the taxing of personal property. This form of taxation is a more prolific source of fraud, evasion and perjury than any other. It results in great inequalities of assessment, and is an unjust, as well as an unnecessary burden upon those who in many cases are least able to bear such burdens.

In some States of the Union the burdens of personal property taxation have been removed from home-owners who are in moderate circumstances by establishing a householders' exemption, under which household goods, farm implements, etc., to the amount of from \$500 to \$1000 are exempted from taxation. This plan is an excellent one. It encourages thrift, while it does not wholly exempt the holders of personal property in large amounts from taxation on that class of property.

The abolition of all taxes on personal property is advocated by many economists, on the ground that such taxes are in effect a tax on industry, which it should be the aim of government to promote rather than to discourage. Radical differences of opinion are bound to exist on this subject, and the arguments pro and con are interesting, if not conclusive. One group of tax-reformers would throw upon land the entire burden of taxation. Another class would derive from incomes, inheritances, and the larger aggregations of capital of whatever kind, the principal revenues for the maintenance of government. Between these widely divergent views the true theory and the most feasible plan of taxation undoubtedly lies, and it may in the fullness of time crystallize into practical and just legislation. In the mean time, we must content ourselves with plans and theories which are more or less tentative.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature which is at least unique in one of its provisions. It provides for local option, or "home rule," within certain limits, in the matter of taxation. The essential provisions of this measure, which has received the endorsement of the New York Tax Reform Association, is as follows:

"Section 1. It shall be the duty of all assessors and officers performing the duties of assessors, in assessing real property of any kind, to assess the value of land separately from all buildings, fences, structures, crops, plants, trees and other improvements thereon, and to state in separate columns the assessed value of each piece of land and of the entire improvements thereon.

"Sec. 2. The Board of Supervisors in each county may in their discretion, direct that all direct taxes in such county (other than those which such county may be required to collect for State purposes, and other than city taxes, concerning which an express direction may have been given under the authority of section 2 of this act) shall be levied exclusively upon the assessed value of personal property alone, or upon the assessed value of real estate alone, including land and all improvements thereon, or upon the assessed value of land alone, exclusive of improvements and of personal property, or upon the assessed value of land, improvements and personal property, taken together."

City councils are given the same power in regard to municipal taxes as is delegated to boards of supervisors in regard to county taxes. That is, all direct taxes collected exclusively for city purposes may be levied upon the assessed value of personal property alone, upon the assessed value of real estate alone, (including improvements), upon the assessed value of land exclusive of improvements,

or upon the assessed value of land, improvements, and personal property, taken together. Each county and city is required to furnish its full quota of taxes for State purposes, whether the local taxes are collected exclusively from real estate, from personal property, or from both real and personal property.

The advantages of this plan are not conspicuously apparent. It is mentioned rather as a unique proposition than for any solid merit which it may possess. Obviously, it would afford the advocates of the single land tax an opportunity to put their theories to something like a practical test in communities where they are in a majority—if there are any such communities in the Empire State. There might be some advantage in this, if only to demonstrate the impracticability of the single-tax theory.

THE NATION WANTS.

With all the wild rumors that have been flying about regarding the Maine tragedy, the condition of affairs appears to be clearly set out in the statement given out to the newspapers by the Secretary of the Navy, who says: "Summing up the situation, I should say that the Navy Department knows today nothing more about the cause of the disaster than it did five minutes after the receipt of the first dispatches from Capt. Sigbee." In the light of this clear and lucid out-giving, yellow journalism, with its whoops and howls, and wild-eyed mendacity. The divers are at work in the harbor of Havana and when they have finished, the testimony of the survivors has been taken, and the court of inquiry has made its report, we may hope to know whether Providence has visited this nation with an awful calamity, or whether a hell-born miscreant has done to death more than two hundred and fifty of our gallant tars. Until then the people wait with sublime patience, with supreme confidence in the constituted authorities, and with a grim determination to meet whatever issue the investigation may give rise to. Meanwhile, the putrid press will doubtless continue to see visions, dream dreams and tell lies faster than a dog can trot. But the populace is not to be inflamed by the shrieking brotherhood of Hearsts and Pulitzers, but is going its several ways supreme in its strength, loyalty, patriotism and confidence, ready to be just and generous, or ready to fight if there should be anything to fight about.

It is reported in the dispatches that the Secretary of War has decided, in granting a contract for the construction of the San Pedro breakwater, to give it to the lowest bidder for quarry stone. Unless some excellent reason shall be shown why rock from the government reservation at San Clemente should not be used in this work, the people "on the ground" in this section of the country will be apt to have their fears aroused, and to question whether the Secretary's decision is not governed by a desire to do something for Uncle Collis—in other words, to save the magnate's wounds received in the San Pedro-Santa Monica contest, by a generous plaster of traffic in stone for the Southern Pacific of Kentucky. This people has grown to be very suspicious of all the movements with respect to this great work, and will demand "reasons" where ordinarily no questions would be asked. If government stone that costs nothing, is not to be used for building the breakwater, then why not?

The latest S. P. bluff is to the effect that Uncle Collis, if let alone, will build a harbor at Santa Monica, but why doesn't he go ahead and do it and quit talking about it. The ocean has been out there for at least twenty-three years, and there has been a railroad running to Santa Monica for the same length of time, but up to this writing no one has seen any indications that the Kentucky corporation proposes to build a harbor there or any other place. This bluff, Mr. Huntington, is a very coarse piece of work.

A fire caused by heating a curling iron created a loss of \$5000 on Thursday, which makes it appear a rather too expensive way to wear the hair. The good, old-fashioned bang that looks like a valance round a bed, is preferable to those fluffy things that cost \$5000 a puff.

Should Spain ever go to war with the United States, which it is not at all likely to do, no further testimony will be needed to prove that Don Quixote has had a renascence.

SAN PEDRO HARBOR.

A vicious attempt was made in the House yesterday to defeat the appropriation of \$400,000, contained in the Sundry Civil Bill, as reported from the Committee on Appropriations, for the beginning of work on the San Pedro breakwater. The attack was repulsed, and the House voted to retain the appropriation in the bill. There is no good reason to doubt that the bill, as it finally passes the House, will contain the appropriation for San Pedro. There is as little reason to anticipate any serious opposition in the Senate. It is reasonably safe to assume that if Congressional action can assure the beginning of work upon the San Pedro Harbor, work will be begun, in accordance with the provisions of law, in the near future.

But it is not safe to assume that the persistent and damnable warfare which has been waged against this approved and necessary public improvement for nearly five years is at an end. Huntington and his henchmen—chief among whom is to be counted the misfit Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger—are still to be reckoned with. Opposition and interference from that source may be expected, to the end, and it is well for our people to recognize this fact—deplorable and disgraceful as it is—and to be prepared to continue the fight until the enemy has been crushed and the harbor is an accomplished fact. The onslaught made upon the appropriation in the House yesterday revealed a new line of attack, which must be met and parried if necessary.

It is stated in the dispatches that the next move made by the enemies of San Pedro will be to petition the courts for an injunction forbidding the Secretary of War to award contracts for the work, on the ground that the total amount named in the original estimate, \$2,900,000, is inadequate for the construction of a harbor for commerce and of refuge, and only sufficient for the construction of a breakwater. The absolute unreasonableness and absurdity of this proposition has repeatedly been shown in the discussion of this matter. The Attorney-General, in a written opinion, has shown that the work defined in the original bill, if carried out in accordance with the plans of the Board of Harbor Commissioners and the specifications of the government engineers, would constitute the creation of a harbor for commerce and of refuge, as contemplated by the act of Congress. The Secretary of War has now in his possession a number of bids for the work, all but one of which come within the sum named as the maximum cost of the improvement, \$2,900,000. The lowest bid in his hands is an offer to do the work, according to specifications, for \$1,300,000. In the face of these facts, the talk of an application for an injunction seems preposterous and silly. It is doubtful if any court would entertain such a proposition, or would have a right to entertain it.

The attack made on the appropriation, upon the ground that no contract for the work is in existence, is equally preposterous. To all intents and purposes a contract exists. Bids have been invited and submitted in accordance with law. It only remains for the Secretary of War to accept the lowest responsible bid in order to complete the contract. If that official can vitiate or prevent the consummation of a government contract at his pleasure, he can set aside any act of Congress which does not meet his approval. The contention is too absurd for serious consideration.

Congressman Grosvenor—what in Sam Hill is the matter with Grosvenor?—announced that "certain parties" (meaning Uncle Collis, of course) had "offered to build a harbor at Santa Monica without cost to the government, if the latter would furnish engineers." This is obviously a desperate bluff on the part of Huntington, by which he hopes to delay or defeat the building of the San Pedro Harbor. It had no weight in the House, and should have no weight in any quarter, though Alger may possibly profess to find in it an excuse for further dirty work. If Huntington desires to build a private harbor at Santa Monica it is his privilege to do so, but the government will not assist him, even to the extent of furnishing engineers. He has not the least intention of building a harbor there, however, and his bluff will deceive nobody.

The San Pedro Harbor will be built in accordance with the law enacted by Congress. But we may be compelled to do some more fighting before our victory is complete and final.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin won the gratitude of Californians by his gallant fight for the San Pedro Harbor in the House yesterday. He reviewed the bitter and prolonged warfare against San Pedro, and declared that the appropriation for that improvement should be retained, even though every other appropriation were stricken out of the bill. You have the thanks of Los Angeles, Mr. Cooper.

The Anconda Standard has started a campaign looking to the dethronement of the eagle as the national bird, and installing the rooster in his place. There is something in this. If the rooster does not perform to one's satisfaction he can be boiled and eaten, but just fancy eating a boiled eagle! The Standard may record our vote for the bird that is an early riser, and furnishes his own comb.

It has long been an open question as to whether the Police Judges of this city exercised their power legally. Judge Van Dyke's decision, rendered yesterday, declaring that the Police

Courts have no legal existence, appears to settle the question. It is well to have the question decided, though the decision may cause some temporary confusion and inconvenience.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Impartial of Madrid, is breathing fire, smoke, blood and ashes like a Hearst or a Spreckels in one of their most horrifying convulsions. It declares that President McKinley is actually preparing for war with the country of the Dons, and "sharpening his dagger to stab us with." We don't believe it. Ohio men do not carry daggers.

Anthony Hope is violently protesting that he never said anything unpardonable about American women. But never mind that, Anthony, go ahead and write us some more smashing good stories and we will read them, no matter whether you said it or not.

Who shall say that we are not a self-contained people when he stops to consider that nobody has as yet thrown down in this country any of the statues of that eminent ambassador from Spain, Mr. Christopher Columbus.

Evidence accumulates that Capt. Sigbee of the Maine is exactly the right man in the right place. A nation that is strong in its manhood is better entrenched than though it were bulwarked by a wall of steel.

The statement is going the rounds of the eastern press that Los Angeles is to have no fiesta this year, all of which is, of course, a mistake. Los Angeles will have a carnival as usual, and a finer one than ever before.

Well, we are to have war after all, but it is only a railroad war. When the transportation lines get to cutting and slashing rates, joy abides in the bosom of the populace in great gaudy wads.

According to the San Diego papers this is about the railroad situation down in that section: Two souls without a single thought, two roads that pool as one.

According to the Kansas City Journal the South is also excited, and patriotic Kentuckians are scouring up their cantenens in order to be ready for the fray.

There are still a number of people who persist in the belief that what ails the Maine is a blowhole, but they want to know who blew it.

It was really too bad, just when Zola had the floor, to have something happen at Havana so momentous as to completely overslaugh him.

The first thing to be raised the Maine and the next may, perhaps, be to raise merry hades with Spain.

What is wanted from Havana is the "bottom" facts.

What in Tophet is the matter with Grosvenor?

And now, France, for the man on horseback!

HAVANA HARBOR, FEBRUARY 15, 1895

Death came out of the black night's deep, And steered for a battleship's side; The light of the torch was not dimmed, Looked on the Deathman's ride. The Kansas lad and the Hampshire boy, With never a fear that death was near, Swung into eternity. No flag, nor shot, nor battle cry, Nor strain of the nation's air, Broke into the gloom of the sailor's doom, For the Hampshire boy he'll not come back, Or the lad from Tennessee. Nor theirs was the glory of battle; A death-rattle, a death-rattle, But a nation weeps, that the dark sea keeps Her dead beneath the bay.

A BILLBOARD CASE.

Mrs. P. Yorba charged with Malicious Mischief. Mrs. P. Yorba was arraigned before Justice Morrison yesterday on the charge of malicious mischief. She gave the Los Angeles Bill postoffice Company permission to erect some billboards on her premises, but after the boards were up she repented of her contract and requested the company to remove them. This the company refused to do. Mrs. Yorba then hired some men, who removed the obstruction for her. Her arrest on the charge named followed. Her attorney, Hugh J. Crawford, moved that the case be dismissed, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. The motion was overruled. A detainer to the complaint was then filed, and the case set for hearing at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Coursing Entries.

The following drawing of dogs is announced for the Southern California Coursing Club at Sunnyside on Sunday next: Flying Jib vs. Black Beauty, Monday Evening vs. Speedwell, Monday Morning vs. Fleetfoot, Ethel Green vs. Monday Noon, Wild Irish Boy vs. Kentucky Girl, Queen vs. Black Jack, White Beauty vs. Sky Ball, True Blue vs. Dandy.

Match races between Monday Evening and Flying Jib and Monday Morning and Fleetfoot are announced.

Political Statistics.

"Clarke's Vest Pocket Record of Political Statistics" is the title of a booklet just issued in Los Angeles. It is compiled by A. C. Clarke and contains returns of the Presidential election of 1896 by States, the returns for California being given by counties and districts. The returns for Los Angeles are given by precincts. The work contains much information in small compass, and will be valuable for reference.

New Volunteer Quarters.

The Volunteers of America will dedicate their new hall, at No. 128 East First street, tonight. This new hall will accommodate about three hundred people, and with the office quarters upstairs will afford a more commodious headquarters than those heretofore occupied on Los Angeles street. The dedicatory exercises will be conducted by Rev. T. Henry of the Park Congregational Church, Rev. A. Smith, First Christian Church, and Rev. Cleaver of the United Brethren Church. Adj. W. P. Smith, in command of the local detachment, with his wife, will also participate in the exercises.

THE BRITISH FLAG

PLANTED BY CANADIANS ON AMERICAN SOIL.

Serious Complications May Arise from This Effort to Steal Part of Alaska.

EIGHT MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.

SKAGWAY IS NOW VISITED BY A PLAGUE.

Late Advice Report Alaska Passes in Good Condition—Three Men Return With Sixty Thousand Dollars.

(BY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SEATTLE (Wash.) Feb. 25.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The steamer Noyo arrived in port from Skagway this morning, bringing the story that the British flag has been planted at Summit Lake, fourteen miles within what has heretofore been considered American territory.

The news was brought to Skagway by parties coming over the White Pass, who arrived on the Tuesday before the Noyo. Trouble of a serious nature is expected. As the territory along the international boundary has been in dispute for some time, the Canadian authorities have simply availed themselves of the old adage that "possession is nine points of law," and have planted their flag within the American lines for the purpose of throwing a few tail feathers from the American eagle.

On that same Tuesday (February 15.) returning Klondikers brought into Skagway the bodies of eight men who had been frozen to death on the trail. One of these men had been found still breathing, and had been rescued.

Skagway is now visited by a plague. One physician alone lost nine of his twelve patients in a single day with that peculiar ailment of which some two hundred persons now are sick, and which is said to resemble closely cerebro-spinal meningitis. Many deaths are resulting from this cause.

"Scapy" Smith and his gang of cut-throats still hold full sway, and decent people do not dare to say a word. Hold-ups, burglaries, robberies, shooting affrays and assaults are of more and more daily occurrence, and the law-and-order element are simply powerless to do a thing.

The Noyo brought thirty passengers from Juneau and Skagway, but none from the interior. She took on board at Skagway three men from Dawson. The Noyo also brings news of many deaths on the White Pass resulting from cold and exposure. On Tuesday, February 15, the bodies of five men who had died on the trail were brought to Skagway. It was impossible to learn the names of the men. All died from what is called cerebro-spinal meningitis, which is quite prevalent in Skagway and along the trail. It has its origin in exposure and a lack of sufficient clothing to withstand the severe cold.

The Noyo had as passengers three Dawsonites who stopped at Juneau. They were James Brownell, Frank Laro and L. R. Flint. They report having brought out about \$60,000 worth of gold dust and drafts from the interior. Stormy weather was encountered by the Noyo. Thirty-one vessels were passed bound for the north.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SEATTLE (Wash.) Feb. 25.—The steam schooner Noyo, which arrived here from Skagway, Alaska, brings news which, if it is true, will probably cause international complications. Parties arriving at Skagway before the Noyo left circulated the report that the Canadian mounted police had raised the British flag at Summit Lake, which is twelve miles from Skagway and fourteen miles inside of the American line as at present defined. Capt. Lindquist of the Noyo says the report had not been verified when he left Skagway and that he places but little credence in it.

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near about a week ago. The Scotia was loaded at high tide, she was secured no injury. The Cleveland brought to Victoria the body of Grant, who was among those who met death on the trail.

The steamers Humboldt and Excelior arrived tonight from San Francisco, en route to Alaska with over 400 passengers.

FIESTA FUND.

Contributions Coming in—The Orpheum Benefit.

The determination of the Committee of Thirty to hold the Fiesta de Los Angeles as usual this year meets with public approval, and contributions are coming in daily from the people. Next Wednesday's matinee at the Orpheum Theater will be given for the benefit of the fiesta fund. An unusually good programme of attractions will be given, and the entire receipts will be donated by the managers to the Times fund for the people's carnival.

The amounts subscribed to the Times list up to date are as follows: Times-Mirror Company, \$500.00; A. H. Humberger & Sons, (additional), 250.00; O. K. Livery, 100.00; George T. Ruddy, 50.00; C. W. Ketcher, 10.00; William Garland (additional), 25.00; Meyberg Bros., 25.00; Bishop & Co., 25.00; Bob Kern (additional), 50.00; Banning Company, 100.00; L. A. Lighting Co., 150.00; J. L. Electric Co., 50.00; Title Insurance and Trust Co., 25.00; J. F. Crosby, 5.00; Eugene Bassett, 2.00; J. L. Electric Co., 50.00; Machin Shirt Co., 50.00; George P. Taylor, 25.00; T. E. Gibson (additional), 25.00; W. H. Wilson, 10.00; L. Behrmer, 10.00; Rev. John Gray, 5.00; Easton, Eldridge & Co. (additional), 50.00; Rol King (additional), 25.00; H. Morrison, 5.00; T. L. Tally (additional), 5.00; Hammam Baths, 10.00; Frank G. Henderson, 2.00; D. E. Spangler, 5.00; Ville de Paris, 25.00; Curtis-Newhall Adv. Co., 2.00; University Courier, 10.00; Godfrey & Moore, 10.00; Lloyd Scovel Iron Co., 10.00; A. T. Currier,

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Feb. 25.—[Reported by George B. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.12; at 5 p.m., 30.27. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 52 deg. and 60 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 97 per cent.; 5 p.m., 81 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., east, velocity 5 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 8 miles. Maximum temperature, 65 deg.; minimum temperature, 50 deg. Rainfall past twenty-four hours, .17 inch; rainfall for season, 4.30 inches. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 52
San Diego 52
San Francisco 48
Portland 46
Boston 32
Chicago 32

Weather Conditions.—The storm which set in yesterday morning gave general rains throughout the Pacific Slope, which were moderate, except in the vicinity of Point Conception and Cape Mendocino. The storm is passing eastward, and the pressure is rising rapidly west of the Rocky Mountains, though quite a depression prevails over the Puget Sound country, which is giving cloudy weather with rain on the North Pacific Coast. The temperature remains stationary on the Pacific Coast. It has risen east of the mountains, except in Kansas and Nebraska, where it is slightly cooler.

Forecast.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Clearing weather tonight; generally fair weather Saturday.

WEATHER FORECAST:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—For Southern California: Cloudy Saturday; westerly winds.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The Fresno Republican thinks that "The statement is entitled to credit that nuggets are as plentiful as blackberries all over the Klondike country. There are also mountains of gold as big as icebergs in Fresno."

As the San Francisco Chronicle pithily remarks: "One of the most singular features of the Maine disaster is that all of the several men who know the ship was going to be blown up kept as mum as mutes until a day too late."

The Pomona Progress has issued a work of art in the way of a special edition which is replete with views of Pomona, and well digested information regarding the industries of that thriving city. It is creditable to the Progress that this work is the product of its own press.

A journalistic bubble was pricked in Los Angeles a few days ago, when the Rural Californian was attacked. Heintz, the publisher, has always claimed that the circulation of the publication was 5000 or more, but a Los Angeles man who looked over the subscription list with a view of bidding for the journal, says that there are less than 1500 subscribers.

The San Francisco Bulletin reflectively observes: "Justice seems to be tempered with mercy on the Chillicothe Pass. When they catch a thief up there, instead of locking him up in a cold calaboose to freeze, they tie him up and wallop him soundly, which should certainly tend to warm him more or less thoroughly." A little of this caloric justice would not be bad for some styles of criminals even in Southern California.

A wall of ice rises from the San José Mercury, which says: "Los Angeles insists that some of the frozen oranges which are making life a misery in this section must have come from Fresno. Possibly, but in any event we are getting a pretty cold deal in citrus fruits here this season. They must have been grown in an ice belt." That little bit of Fresno in the belt, and we might as well acknowledge it gracefully.

The arrogance of righteousness receives a gentle dig from the Arizona Republican, which says: "The Missouri clergyman who broke up a dance the other night by suddenly appearing on the floor and beginning a service of scripture reading and prayer would doubtless call in the police if the young men who were managing the dance should come night go into their churches and start a merry waltz. But that would be only following an example in bad manners."

"Talking about Armenian outrages," says the San Francisco Post; "what will be said of the murder of a postmaster and his family in South Carolina? We believe he had committed the frightful crime of having been horn black and having been appointed to an office." Yes; but the chauvinistic southern view of the matter would be that he had no business to be a nigger, anyhow, and when he had the impudence to qualify himself to hold office, it was time to protect the white citizens.

The Oakland Tribune says: "It will not take long to solve the fuel problem on the Pacific Coast if the oil fields of Southern California develop at the rate they have been going of late. The Los Angeles belt alone is turning out 45,000 barrels a month, and as this is more than the demand, a shut-down for awhile is in prospect. The coal 'barons' will not be so aristocratic when some of the many fuel changes that are contemplated are made by leading consumers on the Coast."

The Oakland Tribune says, approvingly: "Although the Senators could not spare the time to take a holiday on Washington's birthday, they celebrated the day as best they could. A resolution was passed paving the way for the construction of a fine battleship when built to be called the George Washington. The idea is a good one for a warship with that name would be the pride of our navy." Not a bad way to celebrate, and eminently in its results.

If there is any sense in the holders of the large amount of hay stored in Southern California, forcing up prices as they are doing, it does not manifest itself to consumers. Throughout Southern California the grain is growing well up to date, and if the lack of rain is to have any effect it will be to make hay of what might otherwise be harvested for grain, and thus tend to increase the supply of hay. There is no doubt that the grain in the ground is growing, and a slump in the price of hay is more probable than a further advance.

THOSE KNOCK-OUT DROPS.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MOSIER GRAND LARCENY CASE.

Attempts to Release the Prisoners on Writs of Habeas Corpus—New Photographs Filed—Mischologist Keene Arrested.

Some new features developed in the Mosier "knock-out-drops" case yesterday. The examination of J. H. Mosier and Guy Dawson for grand larceny was to have been resumed before Justice Morrison yesterday morning. The defendants and their counsel were ready to proceed with the examination, but the prosecution asked for a continuance till next Monday on account of the absence of an important witness, who could not be produced before that time. The defense objected vigorously to further delay, but the court granted the motion, which was unsupported by any affidavit to the effect that a postponement was necessary in order to produce material evidence.

The attorneys for the defense, Zue G. Peck and M. W. Conkling, immediately secured a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted by Superior Judge Van Dyke, ordering the Chief of Police to release the prisoners forthwith unless the Justice Court would proceed at once with the examination. The writ was served on Justice Morrison in the afternoon, but Asst. Dist. Atty. Williams was prepared for this move and forestalled it by moving to dismiss the complaint. Before the motion was granted, Mr. Williams filed a new complaint charging the defendants, Mosier and Dawson, with the same offense—robbing Joseph Schmidt of \$230, and Detective Steele immediately re-arrested the men.

Attorney Conkling moved to dismiss the new complaint, on the ground that the plaintiff, having been once in jeopardy, could not be tried again for the same offense. Mr. Conkling argued that the Assistant District Attorney's action in dismissing one complaint and immediately filing another identical with it, in order to escape the process of the Superior Court, was tantamount to contempt of court, and he wanted to have the "big injun" of the District Attorney's office treated accordingly. Williams retorted that it would be in order, then, for Justice Morrison to find himself in contempt, also.

Regardless of the protests of Attorneys Peck and Conkling, Justice Morrison refused to dismiss the new complaint, and ordered Defendant Mosier to give bond in \$1000 for his appearance in court next Monday at 10 a.m. for preliminary examination. Dawson was ordered to appear at the same time, but, with consent of the prosecution, was released on his own recognizance. The preliminary examination on the previous complaint so far as it had gone tended to show that Joseph Schmidt, a green young German from Arizona, was involved into a game of cards by Mosier in a Commercial-street saloon; that Mosier plied him with drinks which were apparently "doctored;" that Schmidt lapsed into unconsciousness and when he recovered his senses found himself in a vacant lot and minus \$230 in cash and his citizenship papers. Dawson was reading a book in a back room of the saloon while the game of cards was in progress. During Mosier's temporary absence he played one hand for him, but that appears to be all he had to do with the alleged robbery.

The officers believe, however, that the saloon-keeper, E. Keene, who served the drinks, had a hand in the business. Keene was arrested yesterday morning as an accomplice of Mosier, and was likewise arraigned for grand larceny and his examination set for next Monday at 10 o'clock. Keene is supposed to have put the "knock-out drops" in the beer or seltzer which Schmidt drank and which made him an easy subject for robbery. Keene gave bail for his appearance in court next Monday.

Mosier was out rustling for bonds yesterday afternoon in charge of a deputy constable, but could not find any, and therefore spent another night in the City Jail. Mosier bears an unenviable reputation in San Francisco, San Diego and this city, at which places he formerly conducted saloons. His license for the exchange saloon at first and Los Angeles streets was revoked recently on account of the frequent rows that took place there. Mosier generally took a hand in the rows himself. In the one that resulted in the loss of his license a hobo named Jack Kohler had a piece clipped off his skull with a glass. Kohler alleged that Mosier struck the blow, and had him arrested for assault with a deadly weapon, but Mosier was acquitted at his preliminary examination. As the evidence against him in the grand larceny case now pending is purely circumstantial, he may again escape from the meshes of the law. The prosecution claims to have discovered a new and important witness, however, and confidently hopes to be able to secure a conviction.

A GOOD CUSTOMER.

The Business of This City Developing Rapidly in Kern County.

The initial steps have been taken for an excursion of business men and such others as may be inclined, to Bakersfield. The territory of Kern county is tributary to this city and the trade has been increasing quite rapidly, as the local wholesalers have been bidding for the merchandise of Bakersfield and the adjacent valley.

The prospect of the Valley road soon being extended to Bakersfield has given an impetus to business in the northern county, and the hope that in the near future there may be a competing line to Los Angeles has prompted the Bakersfield merchants to seek a closer business connection with this city. With this end in view a public meeting is to be held at Bakersfield on March 1, to discuss the business situation, and take definite action with regard to receiving the visitors that will take advantage of the cheap excursion rate which the railroad will offer. J. M. Hunter, secretary of the Bakersfield Board of Trade, has the matter in hand at the other end, and the matter will doubtless eventuate in some action being taken in this city in order that the affair may be a success.

Los Angeles is receiving enormous quantities of food products, such as hogs, cattle, sheep, hay, grain and mill stuffs from Kern county and all kinds of manufactured goods, as well as local products are being returned. In these premises the business relations already existing can be drawn a little closer.

Sunset Club Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sunset Club was held last evening at the Maison Doree. The paper of the evening was a scholarly and interesting essay by Judge Enoch Knight on "George Washington." This was followed by addresses by Messrs. Howard, George Patton and Lummis and remarks by Messrs. Kinney, Truman, Mosher, Patterson and Shaw.

HERE YOU ARE.

The Times has just received a consignment of very fine Rand & McNally pocket maps of Alaska and the Klondike district; shows all mining districts and routes. The very latest. Price at the counter or by mail, only 25 cents.



SHIRT DAY....

TODAY IS SHIRT DAY at our store. We expect to sell shirts from early morning until 11 o'clock at night. We're going to offer you the greatest lines of new Spring Shirts at \$1.00 each that you ever saw. Every conceivable style, every conceivable pattern. We will expect you to call today.

Silverwood
124
South Spring Street.

New Books.

Simon Dale.
By Anthony Hope. Price \$1.50.
The Whirlpool.
By George Gissing. Price \$1.25.
Harvard Episodes.
By C. M. Flannery. Price \$1.25.
Vivian of Virginia.
By Hubert Fuller. Price \$1.75.
For Sale Parker's Broadway.
(Near Public Library)
The largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

Overstocked...

With These Sandals.
We have more of these one-strap black satin and patent leather sandals than we can possibly hope to sell for the regular price. We consider it wise to reduce the price in good time. Consequently we have reduced them from \$3.50 and \$4 to \$2.85 a pair.

AVERY-STAUER SHOE CO.

Byrne Building, Broadway near Third.
"Always Satisfactory to the Wearer."

There is only one kind of glasses for defective sight—Perfect glasses.

For correct fitting and grinding of perfect glasses, consult us. Fit and comfort assured.

J. J. Marshall
245 S. Spring
Established 1888.
Look for CROWN on the window.

The Advantages of selecting a musical instrument from an assortment so large and so varied as this are evident to every musician who can judge of the worth of an instrument as compared by others.

Southern California Music Co.
216-218 W. 3d
Broadway

GOOD SHOES.

WE have established a reputation for selling good shoes. We also wish you to know ours are not all high priced. Gentlemen, try our \$3.00 Cal. Shoes.

BURNS. 240 South Spring St.

Your Eyes Are cared for when fitted with quality Crystal Lenses (none better) at DELANY, the Optician, 213 South Spring St.

We will move, About MARCH 1, to 337 S. SPRING ST. "The Eclipse" Millinery Now At 257 S. Spring.

Bicycles for 5c--Nit.

But we sell you the best quality Graphite, Tan Oil, Sc Tire Tape, Sc Rubber Cement, Trouser Guards, Sc All Sundries at prices that no other dealer will attempt to meet.

Avery Cyclery, 410 S. B'dwy

Wanted

A good collection of Postage Stamps, or Stamps on old envelopes. Address L. & B. Box 1, TIMES OFFICE.

Newberry's

"We Lead in Quality and Quantity."

IT'S UNBLEACHED, natural flavor and absolutely pure.

Gold Seal Maine Corn

Per Can, 10c; per dozen, \$1.15.

It's the finest corn packed in America, and is retailed at the wholesale price.

Whittier Tomatoes, per doz., 80c

Stetson Tomatoes, per doz., 80c

La Mirada Tomatoes, per doz., 70c

New York Sweet Cider 30c per gallon

H. JEVNE

Our Confectionery Dep't

Has been moved up near the main entrance. We may now say that it is the most convenient candy store in the city, as well as the best. The production of fresh stock every day is one point that has made this department popular. No chance of getting stale confections if you buy them at Jevne's.

208-210 South Spring Street. Wilcox Building.



Anchor Medical and Surgical Institute.

Strictly Reliable.

SPECIALISTS.

Diseases of Men Only.

Every form of weakness, blood taints, discharges, varicocele, piles, rupture and results of badly-treated diseases. Our practice is confined to these troubles and absolutely nothing else.

TO SHOW OUR GOOD FAITH

We Never Ask for a Dollar Until Cure is Effected.

We mean this emphatically and it is for everybody. We occupy the most private quarters, and patients see only the doctors.

If you live at a distance, write your trouble in full and you will receive your first course of medicines by first express—ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Office Hours: Week Days 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Evenings 7 to 9 p.m.; Sundays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
345 South Main Street.

The Cold of the KLONDIKE ..

In No Way Lessens the Effectiveness of

WINCHESTER 30 CALIBER Smokeless Cartridges.

They have been tested by being subject to temperatures as low as 100° Fahrenheit below zero, and then shot. Not a single Cartridge, so tested, hung fire or misfired, and their accuracy and killing power was in no way impaired. ...

Send for Circular describing tests fully.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.
PACIFIC COAST DEPOT—418-420 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

A New Hat for Sunday.

Is your best hat good enough for Sunday or should it be replaced by a new one? No man can be well dressed with an old style or shabby hat—We are ready with our spring styles—correct styles—correct colors—correct prices. Take a look at our windows.

—We are showing Men's Covert Cloth Overcoats, silk lined, at \$12.00.

MULLEN & BLUETT CLOTHING CO.,
N.W. CORNER FIRST AND SPRING STREET.

WALDECK-GERMAIN WINE CO., 328 S. Spring St.

Fine Wines and Liquors. Make a specialty of Eastern shipments. Ship daily. Freight prepaid to any part of United States, Canada or Mexico. Tourists respectfully invited to sample our goods. Family trade carefully attended to.

Free Delivery. After March 1, 131 S. Broadway. Telephone Main 898.

Desmond's

141 South Spring Street,
BRYSON BLOCK.

TODAY is the set

Opening Day

... FOR ...

Dunlap Hats

SPRING AND SUMMER

... 1898 ...

Desmond's

141 South Spring Street,
BRYSON BLOCK.

Cashmere Store Co.

314 & 316 SOUTH SPRING ST.—
REFRIGERATOR.

J. E. Carver Co.

TODAY

2-pound rolls Fresh Creamy Butter.....50c

10 bars Petroleum Bleaching Soap.....25c
10 pounds Rolled Oats.....25c
10 pounds Rolled Wheat.....25c
10 packages Tooth Picks.....25c
PHONE 801 BLACK. 623 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Sperry's Flour

THE BEST MANUFACTURED ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

BANKS.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital (paid up) \$500,000.00. President: H. W. Hellman, Vice-President: J. H. Hellman, Cashier: G. H. Hellman, Assistant Cashier: J. H. Hellman. Directors: W. H. Perry, O. W. Child, J. F. Francis, C. E. Thom, I. W. Hellman, Jr., H. W. Hellman, A. G. Gassett, T. L. Duque, J. F. Hellman, J. D. Hooker, J. C. Story, W. G. Kerckhoff, H. J. Van Noy, Vice-President; H. W. Hellman, Cashier; J. H. Hellman, Assistant Cashier. Special collection department. Correspondence invited. Our safety-deposit department offers to the public safes for rent in our new fire and burglar-proof vault, which is the strongest, best-guarded and best-lighted in this city.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

N. E. COR. MAIN AND SECOND STREETS.
OFFICERS: President: H. W. Hellman, J. F. Sartori, W. L. Graves, Maurice S. Hellman, Vice-President: J. H. Hellman, C. A. Shaw, F. O. Johnson, W. D. Longyear, Second Vice-President: M. S. Avery, Cashier: J. F. Schumacher, Assistant Cashier: E. E. Eyrard, Dr. Joseph Kurta, C. Brode, H. W. Stoll. Interest paid on Term and Ordinary Deposits. Money loaned on First-class Real Estate.

GERMAN AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK.

N. E. Cor. Main and First Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.
Capital Paid Up \$1,000,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits \$45,500.00.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: VICTOR POSEY, Pres.; L. W. BLINN, First Vice-Pres.; C. N. PLINT, Second Vice-Pres.; M. S. AVERY, Cashier; J. F. SCHUMACHER, Asst. Cashier; E. Eyrard, Dr. Joseph Kurta, C. Brode, H. W. Stoll. Interest paid on deposits. Loans on approved real estate.

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ARIZONA.

CONTRACTS FOR GRADING THE
BIG BUG RAILROAD LET.

Ten Thousand Tons of \$35 Ore Said
to Be in Sight in the El
Plomo Mine.

OPENING UP SAN CARLOS COAL.

ABUNDANT FLOW OF WATER DE-
VELOPED AT FLAGSTAFF.An Indian Outrage Reported Near
Hackberry—Washington's Birth-
day Observed With Elaborate
Ceremony at Phoenix.

PRESCOTT (Ariz.) Feb. 23.—[Regu-
lar Correspondence.] The most im-
portant event that has taken place in
this city for some time past was the
letting of the grading contract for the
new railroad into the mining district
of Big Bug, to the Minnesota and Ariz-
ona Construction Company. The bids
were opened on Monday but some time
was taken to consider their terms and
determine their relative merits. A
dozen or more of the most prominent
railroad contractors in the country
were present at the opening of the bids.
They inspected the proposed route of
the thirty-five miles of railroad to be
built. The bid of the Minnesota and Ariz-
ona Construction Company was materially
lower than the others—in fact, upward
of \$10,000, and as his company is con-
sidered a financially stable one, it was
given the contract. Before leaving Pres-
cott Mr. Robinson stated that Arizona
labor would be given preference so far
as possible. In the work. About three
hundred laborers and one hundred
teams and scrapers will be necessary,
and in a day or two the company will
issue a circular, stating the rate of
wages to be given the various classes
of help. The junction point of the new
railroad will be at the foot of Pres-
cott at Point-of-Rocks, and the general
course of the new line will be east,
with a southerly trend. It will pen-
etrate a mining region that has been
opening into exceptional richness, which
has been retarded in the past by lack
of transportation facilities.

The fire at the Johnson house, where
twenty or more guests had a narrow
escape for their lives, is a matter of
general concern. This, with a contin-
uation of burning of the kind which
constitutes a record of misfortune
that is fast becoming monotonous.
The authorities seem to be powerless
to restore Prescott to its former pros-
perity. There is no suspicion that the
Johnson-house fire was an incendiary
affair, but it is another grievous
addition to the unpleasant record of
the winter of 1897-98.

There was a general exodus today
and yesterday from the city to Phoenix
to attend the Washington-birthday ex-
ercises. The railroad made a reduced
rate, which served as an additional
inducement. Many Phoenix people
came to Prescott in the summer time,
so that this interchange of courtesies
and hospitality is not lost by any
means.

The committee appointed to raise
money for the cause of Cuba succeeded
in getting \$285, or \$1 for every seaman
lost on the ill-fated Maine.

Parker, the condemned murderer,
was thought to be feigning insanity
recently. For weeks he has been mo-
rose and quiet, bordering on sullenness
at times, but on Thursday last a radical
change came over his demeanor.
He became very noisy, yelling at the
top of his voice, and pretending to pick
up pins and other trifling objects lying
on the floor of his cell. His appeal is
yet pending in the Territorial Supreme
Court, but a decision is expected next
week, with other opinions that are
expected to be handed down at that time.

TUCSON.

TUCSON (Ariz.) Feb. 23.—[Regu-
lar Correspondence.] A party of four per-
sons, including Ed Vall, Mrs. George
Scholefield and daughter and the
driver, had a narrow escape from
death yesterday on a curve near Rose-
mont. Their buckboard was con-
fronted in the middle of the road by a
heavy freight team, and the question
arose how each could safely pass the
other. The lighter vehicle carrying the
party of sightseers attempts to pass
the freight team, but as a precau-
tionary measure the ladies were con-
fronted in the middle of the road by a
heavy freight team, and the question
arose how each could safely pass the
other. The lighter vehicle carrying the
party of sightseers attempts to pass
the freight team, but as a precau-
tionary measure the ladies were con-
fronted in the middle of the road by a
heavy freight team, and the question
arose how each could safely pass the
other.

The almond trees in the neighborhood
are covered with bloom, which causes
the remark to be made that late frosts
may play havoc with the present pleas-
ing prospects. There is, indeed, dan-
ger of this.

El Plomo mine people have decided
upon moving their mill up to the place
from where the ore is taken. At pre-
sent the mill is seven miles distant. The
company will also build a tramway
and put up a steam hoist. Ten thou-
sand tons of fresh ore were recently
discovered. It is said that will average \$35
in gold per ton.

Coal is being hauled from Tucson
to the Saginaw mines, where it is
being used for steam purposes. The
opening up of the coal fields on the
San Carlos Reservation will be of in-
estimable advantage to the industries
of the Territory. Wood is expensive
and scarcely to be obtained in quanti-
ties necessary.

The foundation of the new A.O.U.W.
building has been completed. The re-
ceived building has been completed.

An ore body that promises to ex-
ceed in value anything heretofore
found in the Mammoth mine has been
struck on the 600-foot level. The
discovery was made while carrying on
development work pending the com-
pletion of additions to the mill com-
pletion of tramway, etc.

Ebenezer Williams has been ap-
pointed United States Commissioner at
Nogales, vice Frank J. Duffy, re-
signed.

One of Tucson's new social features
is a club meeting recently organized
under the title of "Bachelor Maids."
These young ladies gave a dancing
party, the other evening, to their gen-
tlemen friends at the Hotel Hall. About
thirty couples were present. Mrs.
Halbrook, Mrs. Misses Corbett, Miss
Brown and Miss Mansfield composed
the Reception Committee, and refresh-
ments were served during the evening.

A Tucson butcher recently received
a carload of wrapping paper. This is
not only an indication of a large busi-
ness being done by this one man, but
that he is keen enough to take advan-
tage of the business discount on car-
load lots, as well as the difference in
freight.

The Tucson Banjo Club has been or-
ganized with E. W. Bowers, Dr. Deven-
dorf, Steve Brown, Prof. Oman and
George Hillsinger, Jr., as members.

FLAGSTAFF, Feb. 21.—[Regu-
lar Correspondence.] The Mayor and Town
Council are convinced that there is
plenty of water in Fort Valley at
present. They visited the place a few

days ago, and inspected the develop-
ment work being done there by Messrs.
Goodhue and Hinckley. It is not so
certain that the valley will give plenty
of water in times of drought, but
those having the work in hand are
confident. They further say that if
the present development fails at any
time they will proceed to develop more
completely. The work at present con-
sists of two ditches running through a
deposit of clay and gravel. The ditches
are 800 feet long and seven feet deep,
running at right angles to one an-
other. At present, a flow of water ag-
gregating from 175,000 to 200,000 gallons
per day has been secured. By length-
ening the main ditch, it is believed
the flow can be greatly increased at
any time that may be thought desir-
able.

The fire fiend was at work again
this week. The boarding-house of
Mrs. Shoppert in Mission was discov-
ered to be on fire on the second floor,
but the flames were extinguished be-
fore much damage was done. The
home of A. B. Binkley also was dis-
covered to be on fire on the second
floor on Wednesday, and the building
was entirely consumed. Mrs. Binkley,
who was confined to bed by sickness
at the time, was rescued at the last
moment. Only a part of the household
goods were saved. The loss was
\$1800, covered by \$1000 insurance. The
house was built only a year ago. In
this instance the supposition is that
the fire originated from a stove in
the second floor, which had become
overheated.

Spring has scarcely reached Flag-
staff yet, for on Friday morning eight
inches of snow covered the ground.
F. W. Sisson, R. H. Cameron, E. S.
Clark, J. C. Brown, Max Salzman and
Gwynne Dennis have been selected to
represent Cochise county at the
miners' convention that will be held
at Phoenix on March 1.

KINGMAN.

KINGMAN (Ariz.) Feb. 23.—[Regu-
lar Correspondence.] Mohave county
is to the front with a novel act of
theft. A couple of men stole the wood-
work of a sawmill. The timbers
taken had been stored up by the Santa
Fe Railroad Company for bridge build-
ing and railroad ties, and with these
the stump mill was built in the moun-
tains below the east end of the Needles
range. The preliminary examination
of the men was held a few days since.
Samuel R. Smith, a white prospector,
living in the vicinity of Nobman tun-
nel, about eight miles from Hackberry,
came across the burned and charred
fragments of a wagon evidently quite
new at the time it was destroyed. He
also found hid in the bushes near by
silver knives and forks and a couple of
revolvers, the wooden handles of which
had also been burned. What was evi-
dently a grave was near by. It is
supposed that the traveler or travelers
were killed and their bodies buried by
Indians, who plundered the outfit and
destroyed what they could not use.

PHOENIX.

PHOENIX (Ariz.) Feb. 23.—[Regu-
lar Correspondence.] Washington's
birthday has come and gone in a blaze
of glory. It was preceded on Monday
by literary exercises in the grammar
and primary grades of the public
schools. Nature club members visited the
Territorial administration for a great
social event, the day being delightful.
The crowds that thronged the streets
of Phoenix were in many instances ap-
pareled in spring attire, with sun um-
brellas largely in evidence. Many of
the merchants decorated their stores
with bunting, and clever window dis-
plays remembered the day in a facetious
way for the edification of the public.
The exercises of the day consisted of a
parade in the afternoon, composed of
three companies of militia, the fire de-
partment and the pupils of the Indian
school, and a reception in the evening
given by the various members of the
Territorial administration.

The Rio Verde Canal Company has
filed notice of "water appropriation"
with the County Recorder, reaffirming
the rights secured in 1893 and 1894.
The main diversion dam will be in-
creased from a height of eighty feet
to ninety-two feet, and as the water
impounded will cover a larger extent of
territory than appropriated some years
ago, the notice filed was amended so as
to cover this point. The officers of the
company refuse to name a specific
date on which they will recommence
the work of construction.

The seventeen-month-old son of W.
J. Boston was accidentally drowned in
a tub of water the other day. When
discovered, the child's body was hang-
ing over the edge, with the head un-
der water.

Phoenix has been enjoying a whirl of
social festivities this winter, the va-
rious secret and beneficiary organiza-
tions seeming to vie with one an-
other in the elaborateness of their en-
tertainments.

The city has a free reading-room
conducted by the W.C.T.U. It is
very extensively patronized, and has
been made still further popular by
the addition of a reception-room
where gentlemen or ladies may meet
for social purposes.

The miners of Maricopa county have
formed a permanent organization and
elected delegates to the Territorial
convention that meets in Phoenix
March 1.

The fire department will give a
grand ball on the evening of St.
Patrick's day.

The County Supervisors recently
bought a ranch of 160 acres three
miles from town, on which to locate a
new Poorhouse and County Hospital.
They visited the site Monday after-
noon, and decided upon building houses
for the superintendent, the consump-
tive patients, the indigents, and a din-
ing hall for common use. Work will
begin on the new structures within
two weeks.

Phoenix has a sanatorium in full op-
eration, where patients are treated for
pulmonary troubles with medicated
air. They are supposed to breathe this
atmosphere while sleeping in their
rooms at night or sitting around in
daytime.

JEROME.

JEROME (Ariz.) Feb. 21.—[Regu-
lar Correspondence.] For some time past
a demented man has been roaming in
the hills near here, approaching houses
when the women were alone and scar-
ing them. In his wanderings he en-
tered the home of G. M. Willard, sit-
uated in the gulch, during the absence
of that gentleman, and accosted Mrs.
Willard. The thoroughly-alarmed wo-
man snatched up a revolver lying in
her room, and pointed it at the in-
truder, who looked down the barrel
with a silly grin. The fact that the
man was insane dawned upon Mrs.
Willard, who turned and fled to where
her husband was at work. Another
woman was scared so badly that she
was under a physician's care for sev-
eral days. The crazy fellow was finally
apprehended and taken to Prescott,
where he was adjudged insane by the
Probate Court. He is a man about 50
years old and refuses to tell his name.
John Smythe, a carpenter employed
by the copper company, has been on
the verge of breaking down mentally,
and is under physicians' care. It
seems that some time ago he had a
personal encounter with his foreman
while working with a carpenter's crew
on the Santa Fe. He was worsted in
the fistful argument and the workmen
then wrought Smythe up into a state of
nervousness by playing upon his fears,
claiming that the foreman was a Ma-
son, and that that order would execute
summary vengeance upon him.
Five persons have been killed within
the past week for the Klondike, and
there are more to follow.
The Woodmen are to vary their
Wednesday evening meeting by discus-

ing from the affirmative standpoint
the subject: "That the red men have
been abused."
The two-year-old daughter of Isaac
Nyland, while at play ran a splinter
into one of her tonsils. It was a rather
odd accident but the splinter was re-
moved next day by the attending phy-
sician.
The legality of the act of changing a
county road has engaged the attention
of Justice of the Peace St. James this
week. G. W. Hull, who claims the
land in controversy under a govern-
ment patent, contends that he has the
right alone to dispose of any portion
of it and his attorney supplements this
by contending that legal formality must
be observed by the county supervisors
before a road becomes a public high-
way, in the meaning of the law. The
complaining witness, W. W. Mund,
backed up by the county, claims that
the road has been used as a public
highway for fourteen years and that the
county spent \$5000 to build it. It has
been used as a highway continuously.
If Mr. Hull who was appealed to, di-
vide up the old roadway into building
sites and erect a row of cottages thereon.
The case in the justice's court, however,
was decided against him.

GENERAL NOTES.

Several Phoenix gentlemen have been
at Holbrook armed with plans and
specifications for the Courthouse and
jail to be built before long.

Apostles Tyler and Smith of Salt
Lake City are visiting the Mormon
Church at Snowflake.

It is rumored at Fort Apache that
the Eleventh Infantry is to be ordered
to Vancouver barracks to take the
place of the Fourteenth, which will go
to Klondike. The Eleventh has been
at Fort Apache for seven years, and
the restless spirits composing it hope
that the report is true.

George McKittrick, after three years
of endeavor, has succeeded in buying
the Cress Ranch near Bonita, Gra-
ham county.

A petition asking the appointment of
William McClintock as cattle inspector
at Bonita is being generally circu-
lated.

A young man named Colvin, who at-
tended church at Eden, Graham coun-
ty, with a big Colt's revolver stuck in
his pants, was arrested and fined \$50,
which he promptly paid.

The quail shooting season closed on
the 15th of February.

Frank Quail has done enough de-
velopment work on the San Juan
mines to justify him in erecting a
forty-five or forty-six smelter at the
Gila River, about eight miles from
the mines, and near Safford.

An important strike is said to have
been made in the Victoria mine, near
Riverside, Pinal county.

J. R. Barnett, living near the
Tanks, west of Globe, owns a large
hoof of goat's heads, the fleece of
which he weaves into rugs. He also
makes a specialty of supplying finely-
dressed animals.

More than 200 trees were planted in
Clifton in the two weeks succeeding
Arbor day.

People at Morenci object strongly
to drinking water said to be impreg-
nated with sulphuric acid and other
acids, from the leecher of the Arizona
Copper Company at Clifton. The fact
that the water is contaminated at all
is denied most positively by the per-
sons accused.

A bridge, which is badly needed,
to be built across the river, south of
the White River near the Indian school
house at Fort Apache.

The National Bird.

[Anaconda Standard.] A Chicago pa-
per proposes that the eagle be de-
throned as the national bird and the
hen elevated in its place. It holds that
the eagle is a cowardly creature and
never makes war except upon weaker
things. It never earned an honest dol-
lar, and its daily food is stolen from
some poor bird too small
and too weak to defend itself and its
property. Moreover, the eagle swoops
down upon children and carries off
innocent things and bears them to its
home among the mountain crags. This
alone is sufficient to oust it from the
position of being the bird of America
and prevent its picture from con-
tinuing on our dollars. On the other hand,
"the hen is a sweet-tempered, hard-
working, productive creature. She
is identified with our life and our
domestic and national prosperity. She
lays \$200,000,000 worth of eggs every
year, or four and a fraction eggs for
each individual in the land. When the
eagle is loading around waiting to
steal something to eat the modest hen
is attending to business. And after a
life of activity, laying eggs, cackling,
saying more eggs and hatching little
chicks, she gives up her life that the
American boarding-house may thrive
and wax fat.

This proposition of course will receive
the enthusiastic support of that emi-
nent poultry fancier, the Helena In-
dependent, but before the final decision
is made the claims of the chicken and
harmful fowls should be carefully
considered. Among several objections
to the hen as the national bird, her sex
is a serious drawback. Masculinity is
always been regarded as essential in
these matters. The hen, moreover, is
too loquacious and verbose, her conver-
sation too desultory and diffuse. She is
thrifty and industrious and all that,
but she is lacking in character and
dignity; she is all fuss and feathers,
and as she gets advanced in years she
grows decidedly too dignified by vocal
exercises, which, if not so sharp and
ringing as the eagle's, are on the whole
more melodious, flexible, artistic and
triumphant. His military character can-
not be called into question. He neces-
sarily arises, he is warlike and belliger-
ent as they make them. He takes a
deep, fatherly interest in his family.
He is with them constantly, they look
to him for succor and protection, and
he is a born leader. The gander may
excel him in naval demonstrations, the
turkey gobbler in magnitude and maj-
esty of mien, the peacock in brilliant
improvisations of tail, but the rooster
is more typical of the American char-
acter than the turkey, the gobbler or
the peacock to the extent of boastfulness,
but he is smart, active, energetic and
enterprising; he possesses an eager and
inquiring mind; he is constantly look-
ing into things and using them to his
discoveries in a vivacious and victor-
ious tone of voice; he is prone to
sit on the fence a good share of
the time, but when once he really de-
mands he comes down off the perch
and is ready for business or pleasure.
His presence may not be so pompous
and commanding as certain distin-
guished beasts of prey, but we leave it
to the calm judgment of an enlightened
and dispassionate world whether the
rooster of the American is not a
sweeter, nobler, more inspiring music
to the ears of civilization than the
roaring of the British lion, the growl-
ing of the Russian bear, or the yelp-
ing of the miserable Spanish cur.

A Pirate Tale.

[Kansas City Journal.] It was a To-
peka boy, who, when writing a com-
position upon pirates, said: "The Bee-
tles-Browed Captain of the Darksome
Terror strode back and forth, black and
dith, back and sixth and back and
seventh on the township bridge, when
he heard a gruff voice on the harbor-
quarter, or perhaps the harbor half,
saying, 'Ahoy, there!'"

AT TAYLOR COLLEGE
Wife of President Wright Thankful
—TO—
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

At Taylor College, Upland, Ind., one of
the buildings, "The Maria Wright Hall,"
bears the name of its donor on the corner-
stone. Maria Wright is the wife of Rev.
John R. Wright, the president of the col-
lege, as well as president of the "National
Association of Local Preachers," a fami-
ly name, especially to Methodists, all over the
country.

If anyone has known the luxury of doing
good the beloved wife and co-worker of the
president of Taylor College has enjoyed her
share. In the same helpful spirit with which
she has helped many a poor struggling
student by something more substantial than
good advice, Mrs. Wright writes to the
proprietor of Paine's celery compound hav-
ing someone may be benefited by Paine's
celery compound, as her letter shows that
she has been:

Washington, D. C., May 24, 1897.
337 10th St., N. W.

Wells, Richardson Co.:
Dear Sirs—I find your Paine's celery com-
pound of much benefit as a tonic. Since
taking it I feel stronger. I take pleasure in
recommending it. Respectfully,
MRS. H. MARIA WRIGHT.
Every person who has ever taken Paine's

celery compound has observed how soon it
regulates the bowels and clears the whites
of the eyes of that yellow jaundiced look.
Another witness of its invigorating capacity
that may escape the notice of persons not
accustomed to ordinarily employing this tonic
is its effect on the pulse. Observe the firm
regular, full pulse that was before uncer-
tain, fluttering and feeble.

The great susceptibility of woman to worry
is heightened by the fact that she leads a
more confined, monotonous life, narrowed
down to the four walls of home the greater
part of the day. Paine's celery compound is
just what such nervous, depressed persons
need to restore their nervous energy and
to lift them out of their constipated,
desperate habit of body.

Paine's celery compound counteracts the
exhausting strain of work by its strong in-
ducement to the delicate tissues to take
more food. It plainly induces the nerves
and brain to feed themselves more liberally,
and has thus saved countless men and
women from chronic neuritis, rheumatism
sleapiness and falling mental power.

No remedy has been discovered so rich
in flesh-forming and energy-producing con-
stituents as Paine's celery compound.

Recover Your Vigor!



Root out the seeds of ner-
vous debility sown in your
youth, by the temptations of
early manhood have caused you
to err; if you have had
weak, shaky nerves, lame back,
shaky nerves and a sense of
your own weakness; if you
suffer from nervous debility,
let it may your life. There is
a cure for you. Paine's celery
compound, the fountain of youth,
the energy that sustains all
animal life, the source of all
the vigor of manhood.

Dr. Sanden's
Electric Belt

Is a grand remedy for weak men. There is nothing so strength-
ening, nothing so invigorating, nothing that builds up vital force and
energy like Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. It has cured my weakness and I am as
strong now as any young man. I will recommend it to everybody.—JOHN
FEES, Lodi, Cal., October 22, 1907.

Every day brings fresh proof of its power. If you are suffering
from weakness of whatever nature write for Dr. Sanden's book, "Three
Classes of Men," which will be sent, sealed, free by mail to any address.
Care or address.

Dr. A. T. Sanden, 20 South Broadway, Cor. Second Street,
Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours—8 to 6;
evenings, 7 to 9; Sundays 10 to 1—SPECIAL NOTICE: Dr. Sanden's
office is upstairs. His belts cannot be bought in drug stores.

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TIRED EYES are easily rested by
a pair of perfect goggles and
filled glasses—such as we sell.
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Broadway Department Store,
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The cheapest place to trade in the city

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Department Store, cor. Main and Second.

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Is a disease of the blood and nervous sys-
tem. I give a treatment which is addressed
to this constitutional predisposition and so
removes the cause. Alleviations of wheez-
ing sort will never cure it. Am making
cures in all cases that will stand up to
treatment. Examination free.
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630 SOUTH HILL STREET.

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Prescriptions carefully compounded, day or
night.

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All well lined and velvet-
bound; made of
black brilliantine,
pretty patterns..... \$1.00
Made of very
pretty fancy
velvet..... \$2.00
Made of black figured Henrietta,
cloth and small
colored crepe
checks..... \$3.00
Black Brocade
(all silk) Skirts, hand-
some patterns..... \$4.00
Plaid and large Scotch
Plaids in the
newest colorings..... \$5.00

These Skirts
at these prices
should interest
you today
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Parisian Cloak

...and Suit Co.

221 South Spring St.

TO ALL AILING PEOPLE.



DOCTOR P. JANSS.

Dr. Janss, after 15 years of investigation, has perfected his life of special treat-
ment. Many noted doctors charge such a high price for their services that people of ordinary
means cannot afford treatment, but now a cure for chronic and other diseases is within
the reach of all.
Dr. Janss is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and of the Bellevue
Hospital Medical College of New York, member of the Medical Society of Berlin, formerly
professor of the St. George's Medical College, president of the English and German Ex-
pert Specialists and author of several noted medical works.
Dr. Janss pursued his special medical education abroad and holds the high honor of
having been a pupil of the immortal Koch.
Dr. Janss, the eminent physician whose name is favorably known throughout the
United States, now offers his services ABSOLUTELY FREE.
The only charge for treatment will be for the actual cost of the necessary medicines
to effect a cure.
The following prices include all medicine for a full month's treatment. There will be
absolutely no other charge or expense.

Asthma	\$1.50	Hernia or Rupture	\$2.00
Bladder Diseases	1.75	Indigestion	1.25
Bone Diseases	2.00	Insomnia (Sleeplessness)	1.00
Bright's Disease	1.50	Kidney Diseases	2.00
Consumption	2.50	La Grippe	1.50
Diseases of the Joints	3.00	Liver Diseases	1.25
Dropsy	1.50	Liquor Habit	2.50
Epilepsy or Fits	1.50	Men Diseases, \$1 to	3.00
Excess	1.50	Nervous Debility	1.50
Female Diseases	1.75	Neuritis	1.50
Gout (Big Neck)	1.50	Ovarian Diseases	2.00
Hard Hearing	1.50	Flesh Reduced	1.50
Hemorrhoids or Piles	2.50	Optum Habit	1.50
		Paralysis	2.00
		Rheumatism	1.50
		Rheumatism	1.50
		Scrofula	1.50
		Skin Diseases	1.50
		Spermatorrhea	1.00
		Tapeworm	1.50
		Tuberculosis	2.00
		Varicose	1.50

Dr. Janss guarantees that the cost of each month's treatment, medicines included,
for all the diseases named above, will not exceed the prices quoted.

COME AND BE CURED—Dr. Janss's proposition is the most liberal ever made by any
reputable physician. It means all for nothing more, nothing less. If you want
speedy and permanent cure at a price that is the lowest ever offered, consult Dr. Janss,
blank and advice in regard to your trouble.

CONSULTATION AND ADVICE FREE—If you cannot call, write for free symptom

blank and advice in regard to your trouble.

ROOM

[THE PUBLIC SERVICE.]

CITY WON'T PAY IT.

CITY AUDITOR REJECTS A SCHOOL BOARD DEMAND.

Property-owners Protest Against a Street-railway Franchise—The Billboard War.

TRACING THOSE DEFICITS.

MANY WERE IN CAPT. BOLTON'S HANDWRITING.

The indictment against Emanuel José was found to be faulty and the prisoner was discharged.

City Auditor Nichols has rejected a demand presented by School Superintendent Fosbury for \$150,000 in expenses incurred last July in attending as a delegate to the convention of the National Educational Association at Milwaukee. The City Auditor considered the demand an illegal one. Property-owners filed a strong protest before the Board of Public Works against the petition of J. W. Hinton for a street railway franchise.

The billboard war resulted yesterday in a defeat for the Wilshire company. There is much speculation as to the consequences to the city from a financial point of view. Judge Van Dyke's decision that the city Police Courts are not legal tribunals.

Emanuel José, who was arrested recently in San Francisco on a charge of perpetrating a land fraud, was released yesterday because it was found that the grand jury indictments against him were faulty.

Louis Geigerich wants \$10,000 of Llewellyn Bros., money on account of a peculiar accident.

To one unacquainted with the intricacies of book-keeping, the Blackman trial yesterday must have proven dry, stale and unprofitable, but for one thing. On cross-examination of Expert Poindexter defending counsel sought to show that every discrepancy and shortage in the books of the Los Angeles Electric Company was the handiwork of the late Capt. Bolton. This may result in throwing the onus of the defalcations on the dead man, or it may merely serve to show that instead of there having been one manipulator of the books, the company's office there were in reality two.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]

AN ILLEGAL DEMAND.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S BILL DISALLOWED.

The City Auditor Refuses to Approve J. A. Fosbury's Jacketed Bill Will Meet the Same Fate—Protests Against a Street-railway Franchise.

City Auditor T. E. Nichols yesterday refused to approve the demand of J. A. Fosbury, Superintendent of City Schools, for expenses incurred as a delegate to the meeting of the National Educational Association, held in Milwaukee on July 5, 1897. The amount of the demand was \$150,000.

Auditor Nichols first consulted the City Attorney and was informed that the expenditure could have been authorized by the Board of Education only, in case it was directly for the benefit of the city schools.

The City Auditor in the light of this opinion, did not feel justified in allowing the demand. He notified the Board of Education of his decision, giving as his reasons that the board had no authority, under the charter, to authorize the expenditure, and that the expenditure was not authorized by the board before the demand was made.

The decision of City Auditor Nichols will be especially interesting to Walter L. Webb, the now discredited school director from the Ninth Ward. Webb also went junketing last July, and the school board, which he then controlled, allowed him the sum of \$500 to pay his expenses. When Webb came back he made an ineffectual attempt to cash his demand for \$500, but both the City Auditor and the City Attorney were in doubt as to its validity, and he did not get his money. While Webb was being tried before the Board of Education on the charge of blackmailing teachers, he referred to the fact that he had not yet cashed his demand, though he omitted to state that this was due to no lack of effort on his part to secure the money.

The refusal to allow Prof. Fosbury's demand will probably dispose of Webb's also, and the ex-boss will be under the painful necessity of paying for his pleasure trip out of his own pocket.

CITY POLICE JUSTICES.

Pecuniary Consequences of Judge Van Dyke's Decision.

There is much speculation as to the extent to which the city's finances will be affected by Judge Van Dyke's decision yesterday that the City Police Courts are not legal tribunals. Under any construction the results will not be serious, but should the decision be sustained it may result in an annual loss of some \$3000 to the city.

Opinions of attorneys vary considerably upon the subject. Some contend that Judge Van Dyke's decision will inure to the county, the whole burden of supporting the two courts, and that all fines, fees, and penalties will inure to the county, whereas others of opinion that the city will be out of the pay the salaries of the two judges, amounting to \$2000 each, while all receipts, except fines for violations of city ordinances, will go to the county. During 1897, the receipts and expenses of the two courts were as follows:

Justice Morrison—	
Receipts from fees	\$2346.25
Receipts from fines and penalties	4274.00
Total receipts	\$6620.25
Expenses	4378.21
Net to the city	\$2242.04
Justice Owens—	
Receipts from fees	\$429.50
Receipts from fines and penalties	4759.00
Total receipts	\$5188.50
Expenses	4318.44
Net to the city	\$870.06

The item of expenses in each of these statements includes the Justice's salary of \$2000. The total net revenue to

the city from both courts during 1897 was therefore \$3121.70.

STREET CARS ENOUGH.

Protests Against a Proposed Street-railway Line.

A number of Alvarado-street property-owners appeared before the Board of Public Works yesterday morning to protest against J. W. Hinton's petition for a street-railway franchise. The route over which the petitioner desired to establish his line was as follows: Commencing at the corner of Alvarado and Seventh streets south on Alvarado to Hoover, south on Hoover to Adams, thence on Adams to Budlong avenue, thence on Budlong to Jefferson street, thence west on Jefferson street to the city limits; also commencing at Budlong avenue and Jefferson street, thence easterly to Wesley avenue.

The protesting property-owners urge that there are already ample street-car facilities in that part of the city, and they strenuously objected to the use of Alvarado street for such purposes. The board after hearing the protests, took the matter under advisement. It is probable that the board will finally recommend to the Council that the petition for a franchise be denied.

The billboard war was again renewed. Jud Rush, Esq., appeared in behalf of the Los Angeles Bill-posting Company to again protest against the habitual infractions of the ordinances by the Wilshire Company. He entered a protest also against the petition of the Wilshire Company that it be allowed to keep standing billboards that have already been erected, although erected in violation of the provisions of the ordinance. This protest prevailed, and the board decided to recommend that the Wilshire Company's petition be denied.

Other recommendations adopted were as follows:

That the bill of L. Brodie to improve Adams street between Hoover street and Congress avenue be accepted; that proceedings to sidewalk Alvarado street between Ninth and Eleventh streets be abandoned; that the Terminal Railroad Company be instructed to lay planks on both sides of and between its tracks the entire distance across Avenue 41, and that the Street Superintendent be directed to place crosswalks across Midland Avenue on the north and south sides of Avenue 41.

The City Engineer present ordinance of intention to improve Broadway avenue between Bellevue avenue and Alpine street; that the City Engineer present ordinance of intention to grade, curb with cement and sidewalk Boylston avenue from First street to Second street under the bond provisions of the Yrooman Act; that the bid of L. C. Myers to improve Washington street between Central and Compton streets be accepted; that the City Attorney prepare a new ordinance providing for the dedication of Wilshire boulevard as a public street in conformity with the recommendation of the Park Commissioners.

The Board of Public Works and the City Engineer also adopted the following recommendations:

"We recommend that the appeal of C. H. M. Shibley et al., from the acts and determinations of the Superintendent of Streets in accepting the work of the improvement and sewerage of Bauchet street between Date and Avila streets, and in issuing his assessment, warrant and diagram therefor be denied, and that the said acts and determinations of the Superintendent of Streets be confirmed and adopted."

The matter covered by this recommendation was the subject of a prolonged debate at the last session of the Council.

City Clerk's Report.

The City Clerk has prepared a report stating that it will be in order at the next meeting of the Council to pass final ordinances as follows: For the improvement of Grand View avenue from Eighth street to Ninth street; for the improvement of First street from Olive street to Grand avenue; for the improvement of Anderson street from Aliso street to the south line of the city limits; for changing and establishing the grade of Sixth street from Fremont avenue to Bixel street and of Loomis street from Orange street to Sixth street and of St. Paul avenue from a point 450 feet north of Orange street to Sixth street.

Supply Committee's Report.

The Supply Committee has prepared a report recommending that the bid of the Grimes-Stanthorpe Stationery Company for supplying stationery to the city be accepted.

[AT THE COURT HOUSE.]

A SCAPEGOAT FOUND.

THE BLACKMAN SHORTAGE LAID TO CAPT. BOLTON.

The defense ferrets out Every Discrepancy in Bolton's Handwriting—And Seeks to Make Them Cloak the Total Shortage.

The defense had its innings in the Blackman trial yesterday, and the defendant's counsel proceeded at once to arraign and try Capt. Bolton, rather than defend their own client. With considerable vigor Attorney Rogers, of defending counsel, vended his way through collector's books, cash books, bank books, and other tomes of various shapes and sizes, dragging Expert Poindexter with him and seeking to fasten upon the defunct Bolton all the sins of omission and commission charged against Blackman, and other offenses altogether independent of Blackman.

It was made reasonably clear that Bolton had appropriated moneys of the Los Angeles Electric Company, or, at least, that there was a shortage in his accounts; but the evidence adduced along that line neither controverted nor invalidated the evidence which showed certain shortages on Blackman's part, all of the entries to which in the defendant's handwriting, and consequently are altogether independent of any transgressions of Bolton's.

Nevertheless the evidence yesterday appeared to negative the old proverb that "the lightning never strikes twice in the same place." So far it has been made to appear that both Blackman and Bolton were taking money from the company, and that being so it seems incomprehensible that Blackman should not have known that his subordinate was doing, as Bolton was at work on the same books as the defendant himself.

The entire morning yesterday was given up by Mr. Poindexter, the accountant who experted the books, to tracking a shortage of \$1100 through the books. This being done, he gave as the amount of balance unaccounted for on July 13, 1897, the sum of \$8827.67. On that date there ought to have been \$9662.92, which, after deducting \$225.25 for bank overdrafts, would leave the net shortage as stated.

Upon cross-examination Mr. Rogers drew the witness's attention to the footings and three pages of cash book No. 3, and wanted to know if they were correct, and if so, would not any alterations made in the column figures have to be made prior to the footings. That being conceded, counsel found out from witnesses that the amounts in

Blackman's cash blotter were all right, but had been altered; the cash book kept by Bolton. A number of scratches were pointed out, and the jury's attention directed to the fact testified to by the witness, that these were in Bolton's, and not Blackman's, handwriting.

Witness stated that he went through the consumer's ledgers, one to ten, being mostly in Bolton's handwriting. He found errors in the footings as follows: 1895, a shortage of \$469.50; 1896, a shortage of \$1334.50; 1897, to July 31, a shortage of \$217.40, making a total of \$1961.45. He included this amount in the aggregate shortage, which he reported. From Bolton's books it was impossible to tell whether the payments entered on the consumer's books had been transferred or not, for the reason that some of the collector's books—the books of original entry—had been lost.

The witness testified that \$4809.94 entered upon the consumer's books, and which appeared to have been paid, could not be found as having been transferred to the cash books. He stated that he reported upon the total office shortage without tracking out in detail ever separate item.

"Then do you mean to say," inquired Mr. Rogers, "that Blackman was short \$8827.67?"

"That was the shortage of the office," was the reply.

"And you don't charge the man?" "Only in certain specific cases."

Counsel tried very hard to persuade Mr. Poindexter that the proper way to expert books is to find out the receipts and disbursements of a company, with the cash on hand, and that in the event of it being impossible to accurately tell what the receipts are, no accurate conclusion could be arrived at as to shortage. Mr. Poindexter, however, would not concede this, for in following a variety of items through the books the connection in some might be broken, and the conclusion drawn from such imperfect figures were wrong, and yet not affect the absolute verification of certain other deficits.

Mr. Rogers proceeded to inquire about certain small shortages in a collector's returns to Bolton, and finally tried to discredit the witness by drawing forth the information that his first report upon the books of the electric company had been wrong, and that he explained that the first report was made on the supposition that a discovered mistake of \$1000 on the ledger had been credited, but that the error in the report was wrong in just that amount.

This morning Mr. Poindexter will probably be recalled for some further cross-examination.

WHEEL TURNED.

And Louis Geigerich Wants \$10,000 in Consequence.

Louis Geigerich, through his guardian, George Geigerich, filed suit yesterday against Llewellyn Bros., proprietors of the Llewellyn Iron Works, to recover \$10,000 which he would like to have the company pay him as the result of an accident that occurred last August.

According to the complaint a large iron wheel, six feet high, belonging to the company, was standing on a rim at the corner of Bernard and Yale streets. It is alleged that the ground at that point is sloping and the removal of a little dust, or even the force of a breeze was liable to start this wheel rolling at any minute, making it a dangerous menace to life and limb. As a matter of fact, on certain day the wheel did start on its dangerous course, and finding Louis Geigerich, who is only 11 years old, in its way knocked him down and broke his leg. In his complaint says, disfiguring him and making him a cripple for life.

While the complaint states fully how the wheel might have started, it does not state how it did start, and as there is nothing to show that it was wafted along by an August zephyr, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the boy was playing on top of it when it turned over. At any rate Geigerich hopes to get \$10,000 from the company for their carelessness in leaving it in a place where it was susceptible of so many influences that at any moment might turn it into a formidable instrument of destruction.

LOCATION OF BASSETT'S HOME.

Cuts Quite a Figure in the Administration of His Estate.

A contest to the probate of the estate of O. T. Bassett was commenced yesterday in Department Two of the Superior Court by Public Administrator Frank Kelsey. Bassett died in El Paso, Tex., several weeks ago, leaving property in this State valued at \$100,000. He also owned property in Texas worth \$150,000. L. W. Blinn applied for letters of administration on the estate in this State.

The law provides in this State that when no will has been left, the Public Administrator shall take charge of a non-resident have charge of the property within the State. Public Administrator Kelsey filed a protest to the appointment of Mr. Blinn on the ground that Bassett was a resident of Texas. Judge Clark yesterday heard several witnesses who testified that Bassett had purchased a ranch near Gardena, which he expected to make his home, and that he had stated on various occasions that California was his home; also that he was preparing at the time of his death to come to the State with the intention of remaining. The case was then continued until March 11 for the hearing of further testimony.

JOSE DISCHARGED.

A Fatal Defect is Discovered in the Grand Jury's Indictment.

A demurrer to the indictment against Emanuel José was sustained yesterday morning by Judge Smith, and the defendant was discharged. The objection made to the indictment was



that it did not state the ownership of the money which was charged to have been obtained through fraud. The District Attorney admitted that this defect was fatal, and Judge Smith accordingly ordered a dismissal of the case.

DOCTORS HAD GIVEN HER UP.

A Convincing Letter From One of Mrs. Pinkham's Admirers.

No woman can look fresh and fair who is suffering from displacement of the womb. It is ridiculous to suppose that such a difficulty can be cured by an artificial support like a pessary.

Artificial supports make matters worse, for they take away all the chance of the ligaments recovering their vigor and tone. Use strengtheners; the ligaments have a work to do.

If they grow flabby and refuse to hold the womb in place, there is but one remedy, and that is to strengthen their fibres and draw the cords back into their normal condition, thus righting the position of the womb.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is designed especially for this purpose, and, taken in connection with her Sanative Wash, applied locally, will tone up the uterine system, strengthening the cords or ligaments which hold up the womb.

Any woman who suspects that she has this trouble—and she will know it by a dragging weight in the lower abdomen, irritability of the bladder and rectum, great fatigue in walking, and leucorrhoea—should promptly commence the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If the case is stubborn, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., stating freely all symptoms. You will receive a prompt letter of advice free of charge. All letters are read and answered by women only. The following letter relates to an unusually severe case of displacement of the womb, which was cured by the Pinkham remedies. Surely it is convincing:

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier cured me when the doctors had given me up. I had spent hundreds of dollars searching for a cure, but found little or no relief until I began the Pinkham remedies. I had falling and displacement of the womb so badly that for two years I could not walk across the floor. I also had profuse menstruation, kidney, liver, and stomach trouble. The doctors said my case was hopeless. I had taken only four bottles of the Vegetable Compound and one of the Blood Purifier when I felt like a new person. I am now cured, much to the surprise of my friends, for they all gave me up to die. Now many of my lady friends are using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound through my recommendation, and are regaining health. It has also cured my little son of kidney trouble. I would advise every suffering woman in the land to write to Mrs. Pinkham for aid."—MRS. EMMA PANGBORN, Alanson, Mich.

that it did not state the ownership of the money which was charged to have been obtained through fraud. The District Attorney admitted that this defect was fatal, and Judge Smith accordingly ordered a dismissal of the case.

It will be remembered that José, who was recently arrested at San Francisco, was indicted by the grand jury of 1894 with several others of the Meade and Shinn operators for swindling Mrs. Sarah V. Reubens out of \$2300 by means of a fraudulent real estate transfer. The company filed articles of incorporation yesterday. The capital stock is placed at \$3000, of which amount \$674 has been actually paid up. The directors of the company are John G. Blumer, William B. Crisp, W. W. Wheeler, A. D. Hawks and John H. Osgood.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown Into the Courts.

ORGANIZATION AGAINST SCALE PESTS. Orange grovers of Sierra Madre have organized what is to be known as the Sierra Madre Fumigating Company, for the purpose of fighting scale pests. The company filed articles of incorporation yesterday. The capital stock is placed at \$3000, of which amount \$674 has been actually paid up. The directors of the company are John G. Blumer, William B. Crisp, W. W. Wheeler, A. D. Hawks and John H. Osgood.

A NEW TRIAL GRANTED. The Supreme Court sitting en banc, has ordered a new trial of the suit of R. W. Pierce vs. the Southern Pacific Company. The case was an action for damages, wherein the plaintiff was awarded judgment in the sum of \$895 by the Superior Court. Pierce had shipped orange trees from Florida to Riverside and they were frozen while being shipped across the country.

THE STAGE LINE DIDN'T PAY. William H. Willis and Henry Kearney, who have been running a stage line between Palm Springs and Yuma, filed their petition in insolvency yesterday. The liabilities are \$5001.25, and their assets are placed at \$1093.

IN MEMORIAM.

Services in Memory of Those Lost on the Maine.

A fair audience greeted Rabbi Solomon last evening at the Temple Beth Brith (Sons of the Covenant), although the vast auditorium would easily have contained as many more. It was the regular weekly meeting with the memorial exercises added, and a special musical programme had been arranged for the occasion. Besides the eight numbers of the Hebrew ritual (Goldstein), there were introduced the following: "Hear Us, Oh Father," (Mendelssohn); "Protect Us from Evil," (Stevenson); "Words of Peace," (Gounod).

Rabbi Solomon offered a prayer for those lost on the ill-fated battleship and their friends who survive to mourn their loss, during which he said: "The lives of many of our stoutest patriots, of the bravest defenders of our glorious republic have suddenly been cut off. The prop of many a household has fallen; all husbands, sons and fathers have been cut down in the pride of manhood, and their sad and sudden end cannot be moved from the memory of all eyes as tears and all souls to prayers in memory of their self-sacrificing patriotism. So do we, at this solemn evening hour, call to mind their courage, their heroism, their martyrdom, which shall

Pears'

Its least virtue is that it lasts so.

Soap is for comfort; the clean are comfortable.

—THE THEATRICAL WORLD.

—DOINGS IN SOCIETY.

—MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

5 cents Out early Sunday morning and every morning.

The Triumph Pump

NEW INVENTION, whereby a steady stream of water flows without the aid of cranks; two plungers working in one cylinder without foot valves; each plunger goes down faster than it rises, both travel together for a short distance at the beginning of the stroke, and as there are no cranks the work is done without any jerking, so common to all pumps that work with cranks and wrist pins. The life of this pump is much greater on this account. No jarring or pounding the cams in lifting; imparting a velocity to the water which continues after the cam has started to return. This is not accomplished by any other pump. It has no equal.

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Sunday Times

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All the news » Breezy departments » Telling editorial comment » All the local news.

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PALACES OF PUBLIC MEN. Gossip and story about statesmen who own Washington houses; by Frank G. Carpenter.

THE ORANGE LADY. A tale of the sunland; by Harry E. Andrews.

WHERE LOVE IS LAW. The Times' Sunday morning sermon; by Rev. Charles M. Shepherd.

THE "SOLID EARTH." Some fallacious theories regarding it exploded; by Charles Kealey Gaines.

VOODOOISM IN THE NORTH. How its mysteries are practiced in our leading cities, by a special contributor.

THE PURCHASE OF ALASKA. How we acquired the new gold country; by F. Jordan.

ON THE SANTA FE TRAIL. The story of a dead shot; by Sarah Winter Kellogg.

TO SUCCEED AS AN ACTOR. The distinguished comedian tells how he did it; by Wm. H. Crane.

HOW WE THINK. Scientific light on the processes of the brain; by S. S. M.

QUEER MESSAGES BY TELEPHONE. Some peculiar things done by the long-distance wires; by M. S.

THE COMING KLONDIKE RUSH. Tens of thousands waiting to start; by S. S. M.

WOMAN'S PAGE. Spangled Splendor—All the season's novelties glitter with moonlight on crimson paillets; by M. Davis. Amateur Plaster Casts—An interesting and inexpensive home amusement; by Lillian Baynes. Railroad Chaperons—A unique and successful business carried on by three women; by Lafayette McLaws. Bones of Contention—A monologue. A Famous Collection of Gems. A Red Dinner—Some helpful suggestions.

BOYS AND GIRLS. Mr. G. A. Henty—A big Englishman who has taken part in many wars and has written eighty odd story books for boys; by James Barr. Earthquake Observations—Wonderfully-posed instruments that register the earth's breaths and elasticity; by Cleveland Moffett. The Mystery Book. In the Caucasus—The way Gladstone's fighting ancestors went to the wars; by Gerald Brennan. Poersa. Government Jewels.

—THE THEATRICAL WORLD.

—DOINGS IN SOCIETY.

—MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

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HAWAIIAN BOOM.

EVERY INDICATION OF IT NOW
IN THE ISLANDS.

Hawaiian Legislature Has Begun
Its Second Regular Biennial
Session—Life in Honolulu.

NATURAL DRAINAGE SYSTEM.
STRATUM OF VOLCANIC SAND CON-
NECTING WITH TIDEWATER.

Auction Sale of the Bishop Estate.
Credit Due the Dole Govern-
ment for the Prosperous Con-
ditions—Strict Discipline.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

HONOLULU, February 4.—At 12 o'clock noon on February 16, the Hawaiian Legislature, the present government, will commence its second regular biennial session, and then for some little time the center of local interest will be at the executive building in Honolulu, which has been so often pictured to the world as the palace, built during the reign of the late King.

The President Dole being absent from the country, Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is Acting President. The Legislature will have many important matters to consider, one being the severing of the city of Honolulu. At first glance it seems almost incredible that a city of the size and age of Honolulu is not already sewered, or else wiped from the earth by pestilence. But the city still stands, radiant in its tropical verdure, and is being adorned here and there by magnificent modern buildings, that would credit any city in the United States.

The people generally seem happy and prosperous, and there is comparatively little sickness among them. The truth is, the people are protected against themselves, by the peculiar formation of the island, and the same holds good, I believe, of all the other islands of the group. The great reason of the soil is something wonderful, the frequent rains being absorbed as by a sponge. Only a few feet under the surface, varying at different places, is a great layer of coarse volcanic sand, and under this sand is a hardpan. This sand connects directly with tide water, and the deduction made is that up to now the sewage of the city, instead of being carried into the ocean in pipes, has been run into cesspools, which penetrate the bed of volcanic sand, through which it has been carried, or forced, in the course of time, to its proper destination by storm waters and the underground currents that are said to exist. I am told that closets and cesspools which are deep enough to penetrate the volcanic sand—and I presume most of them are—never require cleaning, because the waste matter is absorbed by the sand. But Honolulu is growing rapidly; its streets are nearly all macadamized, and shed storm water; the surface is being covered by buildings, and cement and macadamized walks and drives, all of which prevent the rains from washing the soil in the manner I have described. So the conditions are changing, and a system of sewers for the most populous portion of the city is deemed a necessity, and from my observation of affairs here, I am led to believe that the need will be recognized by the legislature, and the work ordered done.

Probably ninety-nine out of every 100 strangers who come here, are puzzled by this volcanic sand. Many of the streets and sidewalks, and nearly every walk and drive in a private yard, are covered with it. It makes a fine top dressing, it is black and coarse, but regular as any other sand. It looks like coal cinders that have been crushed, and is taken for that by strangers who soon wonder how so much of that kind of material could be accumulated in a place where it is always summer, and no fires are needed or used, and where the kitchen ranges and a limited amount of manufacturing. This black sand would be a bonanza to Los Angeles, and other Southern California cities, and I am not sure but it would be profitable last for ships that leave here "light."

I have experienced a couple of "booms" in California—1874, and 1887—and if signs are as bright as they are to be relied upon, these islands will soon be booming. The arrivals here from the other islands and countries are much more than the departures, with the result that Honolulu is getting full. The hotels, the accommodations of which are none too great in ordinary times, are deep in the problem of how to put the most people in the least space, and have commenced to build every available room in private residences within a reasonable distance. Boarding-houses and lodging-houses are having a good run, and a diamond sign, "Rooms to let," is pretty sure to attract callers. But I am pleased to observe that public-spirited men are making strong efforts to deflect the strangers within the gates, by erecting cottages for rent; and the rush of strangers to this city must, indeed, be a great one if all are not made comfortable.

Many of the people who are coming down here are tourists pure and simple, but there are others who have an eye to the main chance, and will turn an honest penny or two by speculation—if they see the opportunity. Put me down for a false prophet if nearly as much money is not made on these islands in the next twelve months by buying and selling land and business opportunities, as will be dug out of time. I do not look forward to such a possibility with unalloyed pleasure, however, because if some win others will surely lose; and if a boom, such as Southern California had in 1892, should come here, the development of the great soil possibilities of this Paradise of the Pacific will be checked, while men had the might be checked, rich, quickly at some one else's expense. If there is a "boom on" it will be brought here, because the business men now resident in the country are going steadily ahead on their programme of developing and beautifying the country, by establishing new plantations, building railroads and grand buildings, and making wagon roads that will stand forever as monuments of good work. If some reason for the faith I have that a boom is coming is needed, I can give a very recent one: No longer ago than today (February 2) there was an auction sale of land and leasehold, and a pack of the Molokai ranch, on the island of Molokai. It was the property of the late Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, whose benevolence established, and is maintaining the splendid Kamehameha School near Honolulu, and in whose memory the magnificent Bishop Museum, on the same grounds, was founded by her husband. The ranch was sold by the trustees, under provisions of the will and, I presume, the proceeds go to the school. The upset price for the property was \$150,000. There was

a liberal attendance of local capitalists at the sale, and several of them were anxious to buy the ranch. Bidding became spirited, as the insignificant \$150,000 were left in the background. The ball was opened at the upset price, and the price was raised by \$1000 and \$5000 jumps, until the hammer finally fell on \$251,000, and the property went to A. D. McClellan, a Bostonian, who arrived in the country two days ago! I wouldn't be surprised to at any time hear that he had sold the ranch to some other haole for \$500,000.

I have promised myself to leave politics to those who have a liking that way; but one can hardly be human and always maintain silence. At different times and in different places I have heard striking remarks made about this "weak little government" that is now guiding the Hawaiian ship of state. But I want to say that instead of being censured, the Dole government should have great praise for the work it has done and is doing for these islands. I have traveled about the islands, and have noted things and asked questions. Wherever I have noticed a substantial public improvement, something that adds to the wealth of the islands and the comfort and convenience of the people, I have been told that it was made by the Dole government. A few years ago there were practically no roads on any of these islands; now there are many miles of lovely macadamized roads—all made by this government. And so it is all along the line. If the government were not a good one, is it reasonable to suppose that in a place where the population is so mixed, and where there is so much political disappointment, that there would be no lawlessness than there is here? The public service seems to be efficient, and the "machine" runs along without jar or complaint. Strict discipline may be one primary cause of this good service; I am led to think so from a circumstance that has come to my notice: In the fire department employ was a driver who was good at his work and reliable. A cast-iron rule is that there shall be no intoxicating liquors brought into the fire station, and that no man shall drink while on duty. The driver mentioned fell sick one day, and in a thoughtful moment took a small flask of whisky into his room intending to take a drink "for medicinal purposes," when he went to bed. But the breaking of the rule was quickly discovered and the man summarily discharged.

One of the most important parts of the Hawaiian government is the Board of Health, which is a hard-working, efficient body of men, devoting much of their time for the protection of the public's health. The board has frequent meetings, the proceedings of which are published in the daily papers of Honolulu. Just now there is earnest discussion on the proposition to ask the Legislature to appropriate a goodly sum of money to maintain an expert food inspector. All fish sold in the big public fish market is inspected by an officer of the board, as is also the slaughter-house, dairies and the milk brought into the market. Whenever a cow is found to have tuberculosis, it is promptly killed, no matter to whom it belongs. The board is as good as it goes, but there is a disposition to increase it to the extent of the law, and to enlarge on the law if it is found to be of no use. HUDYAN will change your life of gloom into one of great joy and glorious happiness. HUDYAN is the sole property of the doctors of the great medical institute. Ask about it.

The great number of personal letters of inquiry that are coming to me now is a pretty good proof that The Times is carefully read everywhere in Southern California, and also that there is general interest in these islands. Almost every letter says: "I have been reading your letters in the Los Angeles Times, and knowing no one on the islands take the liberty of writing to you." I trust this paragraph will not be "blue penciled," as it is designed to be a little protection to myself. On nearly every one of these letters there is a request to pay from 6 to 10 cents "short postage"—unquestionably through the thoughtfulness of the sender, who is not aware that letters to a foreign country within the postal union, require 5 cents postage for every half ounce, and that all short postage is charged double against the receiver. These letters ask purely personal questions, which would often take hours of my time to answer; and it is the exception and not the rule, when there is anything inclosed for return postage. Now, where I can answer these letters without giving too much of my time, which is valuable to me, and without having to use my own money to pay postage two ways, I am pleased to do so, honoring to be of some service to humanity. I make no charge for what time I am able to give to such work, but do not feel it my duty to pay the postage bills of strangers, and give them my services free in addition.

LEVERETT H. MESICK.

REDUCED RATES.

Canadian Pacific Cut Likely to Be Met Soon.

The reduction of rates made by the Canadian Pacific Railroad is already being felt here, owing to the effect of a large amount of travel over the northern route.

John J. Byrne, general passenger agent for the Santa Fé road, received a telegram yesterday from John M. Thurston, general agent of the road at San Francisco, saying: "Canadian Pacific announces that, commencing 26, rates from San Francisco to New York, via Vancouver, will be \$40 first class, and \$20 second class. Through tickets will be sold by boat to Vancouver."

Mr. Byrne said yesterday that he had heard the situation at Chicago headquarters, but had received no response. The Santa Fé rates to New York are \$75 first class and \$37.50 second class, while via steamer and Canadian Pacific the rates are \$42.25, with cabin on boat, and \$38.85, steamer on boat. This means, given by the Canadian Pacific, a trip of five days to Vancouver, including meals and berth. It can readily be seen that the Canadian Pacific reduction is a very material one, and it was said in the Santa Fé offices here yesterday that to meet the cut, that road might expect to be skinned alive before many days. The Southern Pacific officials have nothing to say on the subject, other than the rate war will make no difference in their rates, and the company will not enter into the controversy.

OLIMES OF ALASKA.

If you want to see what Alaska and the "Klondike" looks like, call on or address The Times and get one of our new book of views, just out. The only genuine collection, compiled by George W. Wilson, the explorer. Price only 25 cents mailed or at the counter.

COLUMBIA BICYCLE AGENCY.

Columbia bicycles, \$75; Hartford, \$50. Dime-riding and tire vulcanizing solicited. Bicycle goods of all descriptions. Stephens & Hickok, No. 425 South Broadway.

FINE Zinfandel, 50c gal. Tel. 209. T. Vache & Co., Commercial and Alameda streets.

DUFFY'S PURE
MALT WHISKYFOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

For Coughs, Colds, Chills, Pneumonia, Grip, Dyspepsia and all cases where a healthful stimulant is required. Be sure to get the genuine from your druggist or grocer.

Send for pamphlet.
DUFFY MALT WHISKY CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

SAVE

THE MOMENTS THAT ARE yours if you don't do them will be in a very bad condition. Yet that grand remedial treatment HUDYAN will cure you. In a week it stops all the aches and pains. It does stop those backaches, HUDYAN gives you renewed strength and a new lease of life. Do you forget what a grand thing is strength?

YOUR

The vital force is restored by "HUDYAN." All the evil effects of early folly are removed by HUDYAN. And it does it in a week quite often. It is the great and only remedy for spermatorrhoea; it is the one thing which makes man. If you are not a weakling you may become one. Then you need HUDYAN.

STRENGTH.

HUDYAN cures weak knees. HUDYAN makes you able to face the world. HUDYAN cures depression of the spirits. HUDYAN will change your life of gloom into one of great joy and glorious happiness. HUDYAN is the sole property of the doctors of the great medical institute. Ask about it.

Circulars and testimonials are sent absolutely free to all inquirers. They will show you what has been done. If you have specks before your eyes, if you have kidney, bladder or liver trouble, state your case plainly to the great physicians who do so much good. They will charge you nothing for advice, but they will cure you.

Hudson Medical Institute,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
San Francisco, California.

Saturday's
Specials

Fresh Ranch Eggs, 25c
Butter—creamery—full weight, 2-lb. bricks, 50c
Hacker's Farina, 25c
3 packages for, 25c
Pint bottles home-made Tomato Catsup, 10c
per bottle

20-lb. boxes Layer Raisins, regular price \$1.75, now \$1.25

Quart bottles Old Sherry or Port, 25c

Quart bottles Bourbon Whisky, 50c

25c size Royal Dutch Cocoa, 15c

We ship everywhere.

WM CLINE

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
... 142-144 ...
North Spring Street.

Hazard Black Gunpowder, or Hazard Blue Ribbon Smokeless

Unequalled for execution in the field. Clean, strong and reliable.

TUFTS-LYON ARMS CO., Agents, Los Angeles.

ALANSON H. PHILLIPS, Agent, 421 Market St., San Francisco.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of G. W. Walton, Comptroller, up to Friday evening, March 4, for the erection of a one-room schoolhouse, 22x36.

All bids must be accompanied with a certified check for 10 per cent of the amount, a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into a contract with the board. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

G. H. HARRIS, M. MINDRUP, J. CRUZ, Trustees.

Los Angeles Daily Times.

THIS IS THE SECOND DAY OF THE
NOW FAMOUS

3-DAY-SPECIAL SALE.

Two Hats For One.

You men can buy two Hats here during the next two days for just what one hat of equal quality costs elsewhere.

BLACK DERBY, \$1.50 special, quality remains same, price cut in half; FOR 2 DAYS MORE

HAZEL, PEDORA, with contrast trimmings, exclusive hatters sell them for \$2.50; we mark them at \$2; FOR 2 DAYS MORE

BROWN PEDORA, which we cut from \$1.50 to \$1.25; FOR 2 DAYS MORE

GOLD BROWN, Seal Brown or Black Derby, a hat set, flexible hat, latest block, \$2.50 value; FOR 2 DAYS MORE

YACHTING CAPS, mingled chevrot or navy blue, tasty trimmings CRUSHERS, sackony wool, blue, black or brown colors. TURBANS for young folks, cassimere or tweed. All of which sell regularly for 50c and 60c. FOR 2 DAYS MORE

Big Cut in Lads' Suits.

Fun for the boys, surely! Suits for just about half. All-wool, brown mixed, invisible plaid, which sells for \$1.00. FOR 2 DAYS MORE

Boys' Navy Blue Chevrot, absolute fadeless, which close twilled cloth. Previously \$2.00. FOR 2 DAYS MORE

Good Pants

At cheap-pant prices. UNION CASSIMERE, Darts gray stripe, same value as above, but 50c cheaper. FOR 2 DAYS MORE

HAIR LINE Cassimere, made of beautiful make and matchless fit; \$1 is a close figure for our figure. FOR 2 DAYS MORE

PIN CHECK Worsteds, must be seen and felt to be appreciated. It is more than worth our regular price, \$3.50; FOR 2 DAYS MORE

Another sacrifice of Stein-Block's matchless make. A medium brown shade, the beauty of which cold type cannot describe. It is finished as elegantly as a \$20.00 suit should be; FOR 2 DAYS MORE

Enables you to save just \$6.50 on one of the \$17.50 suits that S. J. NAMIAN SON & CO. consider their masterpiece. Worsteds, chevrot, with a thin stripe, silk-corded and silk back. FOR 2 DAYS MORE

It takes courage to sell goods below cost, just for advertisement. We would gladly buy any quantity of these goods at such prices. But these three-day prices are for you, not us.

JACOBY BROTHERS,

128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138 N. Spring St.

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JACOBY BROTHERS,

128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138 N. Spring St.

Men's Shoes.

Calf bal, hand-sewed welt, new gold toe, square toe, if you prefer it. Either Congress or lace. This shoe for 2 DAYS MORE

\$1.75

We have the same thing in a machine-sewed welt, \$2.50 grade, for \$2.00. For 2 DAYS MORE

\$1.50

Youths' Long Trouser Suits.

Double breasted, square cut chevrot, Italian cloth lined. It is a suit we consider good value at \$7.50, still we sell it for \$5.00. For 2 DAYS MORE

\$3.50

We have a single breasted, round cut sack same pattern, same value, same price. For 2 DAYS MORE

\$3.50

Ladies' Dongolas.

For three days only we re-mark, below the maker's cost, these lines.

Shoes that were \$1.50 \$1.00
Shoes that were \$2.50 \$1.40
Shoes that were \$3.50 \$2.20
The last named is a 50 shoe.

Little Men's Small Wear.

K. & E. Walsta, French percale in neat, tasty patterns. They can fit any boy who wears waists. K. & E. Walsta sell universally for But to you they are priced to 2 DAYS MORE

25c

BOYS' Satinet Knocks about Pants, 25c value; 2 DAYS MORE at 15c

COTTON HOSE for boys and misses, fast black, double knee, regular price 10c; 2 DAYS MORE at 7c

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